

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. BEVERIDGE URGES RECIPROCITY TO GIVE PEOPLE CHEAP FOOD

Tells Senate That Its Adoption Will Make "Corners" of Products of Soil by Speculators Impossible.

FOR TARIFF BOARD

Bill Is Favorably Reported by Finance Committee of the Upper Branch of Congress—Contest to Follow.

WASHINGTON—In urging the adoption of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by the Senate Mr. Beveridge of Indiana said in the Senate today: "The general effort to make American farmers believe that this arrangement is a blow at their prosperity is not justified. It will not hurt the American farmer in the item of wheat; we are the greatest exporters of wheat and flour in the world. The comparatively small amount of wheat which Canada can send us for the next few years will not more than meet the increasing demand. "The free admission of cattle, horses and other live animals will not hurt our farmers. Canadian cattle will have to be corn fed here. "The free admission of the food products of Canada would steady and regulate prices and do much to end the cruel wrong of cornering the food of our people. The food speculator would have to corner the products of a continent instead of a country."

Tariff Board Report

The House bill, introduced by President Taft, for the establishment of a tariff board, was recommended to the Senate for passage by the committee on finance today. A contest is expected to follow. Several senators are opposed to the Canadian reciprocity agreement and in private conversation have already announced their determination to prevent the passage of the measure at this session. Senator Hale of Maine does not say that he will strive to keep the bill in committee, but that is an inference from the character of opposition he is showing.

Hugh J. Chisholm of Rumford Falls and others identified with the large pulp and paper industry in Maine and New Hampshire are here doing their utmost to prevent ratification.

The Massachusetts senators who are

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

BRITISH COMMONS STILL DEBATING THE RECIPROCITY PACT

LONDON—Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Premier Asquith said that the Canadian reciprocity agreement with the United States was not submitted to the British government, whose assent was not required for changes in the Canadian tariff, but that Ambassador Bryce notified the foreign office of its signature. The official opposition amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, urging fiscal reform with special reference to the proposed American-Canadian tariff agreement, was moved by J. Austen Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the agreement removed Canada from the imperial orbit and drew her into the vortex of continental politics and the interests of the United States. Sidney Charles Buxton, president of the board of trade, answered that the government was quite unrepentant, and irremovable in its view that tariff reform would injure both this country and the

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

FOREST SERVICE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLEGIANS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gifford Pinchot in an article in the Yale News today says that future opportunity in the profession of forestry and the forest service is great; that in the past the work has been mainly of laying foundations and that now we are ready to build. "The rapid development of public support makes forestry an attractive opening for young men," advises the former chief forester. "Qualifications necessary for success in forestry are an exhaustive knowledge of the subject, thorough knowledge of the country and its citizens and personal efficiency and personal character."

ATTORNEY FOR ILLINOIS CENTRAL

CHICAGO—Robert V. Fletcher of Jackson, Miss., has been appointed general attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad with headquarters here.

JOSEPH F. QUINN ACCEPTS SEAT ON SUPERIOR BENCH



JOSEPH F. QUINN.

Joseph F. Quinn of Salem, whose nomination by Governor Foss for a superior court judgeship was ratified by the executive council Wednesday, said today that he would accept the nomination. Mr. Quinn will have the judgeship formerly held by Judge Daniel W. Bond of Waltham. He was born in Salem, Feb. 14, 1857, and educated in Ottawa University and Boston University law school. He began the practice of law in 1884. He has never held public office, except that for a few months he served as acting solicitor. He has been a lifelong Democrat.

TRADE EXPOSITION IS DINNER TOPIC FOR BOSTON MERCHANTS

The Boston Chamber of Commerce trade extension committee will give a dinner at the Hotel Somerset this evening, at which the chamber's industrial and educational exposition, to be held in the Mechanics' building Oct. 2 to 28, will be discussed by Walter M. Lowney, chairman of the committee and others. H. E. Jennison, former president of the Fitchburg Board of Trade, will tell of the aid this exposition is expected to render to all New England. George H. Ellis, chairman of the chamber's committee on agriculture, will talk on what the exposition will mean to the farmers of New England.

James P. Munroe, chairman of the committee on education, will tell of the impetus to industrial education to be derived from the proposition. John H. Fahey and Chester I. Campbell, who has the general management of the exposition, will also speak.

The purposes of the exposition are: To promote manufacturing and commercial activity in New England.

To show the people of New England the methods and extent of our manufactures and resources.

To attract the attention of the whole country to New England's large and varied industries.

To bring the employer and workman, merchant and buyer, into closer touch with manufacturing and its products.

To stimulate the people of New England, particularly the younger generation, to a realization of the dignity and possibilities of a trade, and thus promote industrial education.

With a view to making this exposition a success the chamber asks the cooperation of manufacturers, business and professional men of all New England.

The trade extension committee is as follows: Walter M. Lowney, chairman; William A. Bancroft, Frederick L. Carter, Edric Eldridge, George O. Sheldon, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, William M. Flanders, William D. Fulton, Harry R. Wellman, secretary.

TEST PARACHUTE ON AN AEROPLANE

PARIS—A successful test was made today of a parachute for an aeroplane. An aeroplane, equipped with a parachute, to which was suspended a 170-pound weight, was thrown from Eiffel tower. The aeroplane was smashed, but the parachute came down gently.

The parachute is so arranged that it disengages itself from the aeroplane automatically when the aeroplane starts to fall.

DIVISION ON RECIPROCITY

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut House today passed a resolution favoring the reciprocity treaty with Canada, but the resolution was tabled in the Senate.

NO ARREST IN POLICE SHOOTING

Judge Burke of the municipal court today refused to grant a warrant for the arrest of Patrolman Patrick A. Hanley, who unintentionally shot Patrolman Richard J. Gallivan.

REVISION IS URGED IN STUDY COURSES OF MALDEN SCHOOLS

Clarence H. Dempsey, the Superintendent, in Annual Report, Asks Several Improvements in System.

MORE MUSIC NEEDED FOR REFERENCE

Clarence H. Dempsey, superintendent of schools, in his annual report to the school board of Malden today recommends changes in some of the courses, higher salaries for teachers and frequent

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

OPPOSES ANY PLAN FOR RECALL REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER

Association Announces Its Position Upon Various Measures Affecting Boston's Form of Government.

PLAN FEDERATION OF TRADE BOARDS IN NEW ENGLAND

Representatives of practically all New England commercial organizations meet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today at 2:30 p. m. to hear a plan proposed by a special committee for a federation of these organizations in order to further the business interests of the entire section.

If the plan presented by the committee is adopted, it is expected that the federation will be formed today and nominations made for its officers.

REBELS ARE FLEEING WITHOUT FOOD, SAYS CONSUL AT JUAREZ

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The consul said conditions in Juarez were less alarming and that business was becoming normal. The railroads, he said, expect to resume traffic within 48 hours. Federal troops are near the city and the insurgents are reported to be fleeing back into the country.

It is said here that it was possibly with a suspicion that air scouts might be used on the Texas border that Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, some time ago proposed to Secretary Knox the negotiation of a treaty to regulate the flight of aeroplanes between the United States and Mexico.

Secretary Knox was willing to entertain the proposition, and as a result a treaty has been drafted which has received the approval of the Mexican government and is now before the state department. The agreement is one of the subjects considered here by special Ambassador Casanus, who has been in Texas conferring with Governor Colquhoun regarding the preservation of neutrality.

EL PASO, Tex.—The revolutionary forces under General Orozco were joined today by a body of insurgents under General Alarín.

The insurgent lines about the city are being drawn closer, but there is no indication that an attack is expected. Military men profess to believe that Orozco is waiting to fight General Navarro on the plains before Juarez, when the latter attempts to take his 1000 veterans into Juarez to succor the garrison there.

They believe that if Orozco is able to defeat Navarro, the insurgent chieftain will swing back and strike at the city.

The insurgents are said to be recruiting large numbers of men who are crossing the Rio Grande from the United States. The United States troops patrolling the river turned back 27 revolutionary sympathizers Wednesday night, but it is said that they made the crossing at another point.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—With the main body of the Lower California Mexican

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

PASS PROHIBITION RESOLVE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The House today passed the Senate joint resolution, submitting to a vote of the people the amendment to the constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants after July 1, 1914, by a vote of 73 to 10.

REPORT WHITTIER GIRL FOUND

Miss Florence E. Whittier, the 10-year-old Ipswich girl, who disappeared from her home nearly a month ago, is reported to have been found in New London. J. Frank Chase of the Watch and Ward Society is investigating the report.

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HEAR COMPLAINT OF MAIL CLERKS

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Among those attending were A. C. Wilton of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and George A. Wood of Portsmouth, N. H.

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NAVY MAY BUILD FLOATING CRANES AT BOSTON YARD

The navy department is prepared to build two floating cranes at the Boston navy yard, to cost about \$660,000, one to remain at the navy yard and the other to be sent to Pearl harbor.

The plans for the Boston navy yard crane call for a derrick that would lift 150 tons and have a reach of 62 feet. The Pearl harbor crane would only have to lift 63 tons and have a reach of 62 feet.

It was first intended to build the Pearl harbor crane on the Pacific coast, but investigation shows a saving of \$30,000 could be made by constructing it in Boston.

Congress is asked for an appropriation to build the cranes.

DIRECT LEGISLATION BILLS GET SUPPORT OF LABOR LEADERS

"We do not want a government by the wisest or the best, by labor men or capitalists, but a government essentially of and by the whole people," declared Henry Sterling of Medford of the labor committee of the American Federation of Labor, representing that organization at a hearing given in the State House today by the committee on constitutional amendments. Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge presided.

The questions considered by the committee included bills for the initiative and referendum, recall, and the part of Governor Foss' message relating to the initiative and referendum. About 30 were present and there were many speakers in favor of the proposed legislation.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

WALTHAM CITIZENS OPPOSE THE B. & M. PLAN FOR CROSSINGS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Objection on the part of citizens to the plans of the Boston & Maine railroad for abolishing grade crossings in this city developed at a public hearing before the special grade crossing commission held today in the city hall.

Objections were filed by B. D. Johnson, former Senator John L. Harvey, chairman of the grade crossing committee of the Board of Trade, and Winfield S. Slocomb, who represented the city in the preliminary work of abolishment.

The railroad was represented by William E. Coolidge and H. W. Hayes appeared for the commonwealth. As the railroad was not ready to report on the cost of abolishment, the hearing was continued until Feb. 18.

Attorney Coolidge, the first speaker, said:

"Special objection to our plan which came up at the last hearing has been obviated, but the general objection must

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

NOLPROSSES VAN WORMER CASE

District Attorney Pelletie today noprosecuted the case against Roy L. Van Wormer, charged with the larceny of \$5000 from C. Lee of Brookline. He did so at the recommendation of Judge Murray of the municipal court who after hearing the facts of the case declared that the government had little ground for holding the defendant. Mr. Lee dropped all prosecution and received back his \$5000.

The peculiar function of the city division is rapid transit within the city; the chief work of the state division is freight and passenger transportation of steam railroads throughout the whole state.

Five commissioners serve on each division of the commission. The appointments to the commission, which are made by the Governor of the state, are regarded in the same light as those made to the supreme court bench by the President. The work of the commission has cost yearly a little more than was expended by the several commissions whose functions were taken over.

As the powers of the commission are much greater than those of the several commissions, its work has resulted in many economies and more satisfactory control over quasi-public corporations, which Mr. Whitney said is generally believed to be well worth the extra cost of the single commission.

The committee on legal affairs will give a hearing today on a bill to provide municipal lodging houses under state superintendence. Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, a State street business man, is expected before the committee to urge a favorable report on this bill. Commenting on the purport of the bill, Mr. Lawrence said:

"The idea is to have the house established commodiously and clean. The manager should be an experienced man of energetic executive ability; the assistants to be humane persons who will

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Secretary of New York Commission Says Its Work Has Resulted in Improved Transportation Facilities.

NO CHANGE DESIRED

Travis H. Whitney Addresses the Legislative Committee to Consider Governor Foss Recommendation.

"The public service commission of New York has made it possible for the manufacturer whose freight shipment is several days overdue to get immediate delivery by applying to the commission for an order requesting the railroad to take immediate action in the matter."

This statement was made by Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the first district of the New York public service commission, at a hearing at the State House today before the special legislative committee appointed to consider the recommendation of the Governor for the establishment of a public utilities board for Massachusetts similar to the New York public service commission.

Governor Foss would have this board take over the function of the railroad, gas and electric light, highway and Boston transit commissions. Mr. Whitney was present at the hearing at the request of the Governor to tell the committee about the working and accomplishment of the New York commission.

Mayor Fitzgerald also appeared and made an address in favor of the project after which the hearing was continued for one week.

Mr. Whitney said that the work of his commission had resulted in greatly improved transportation facilities, both passenger and freight. The ability of the manufacturer or the shipper to get immediate relief in cases of delayed shipments by applying to the board had resulted in much better freight service throughout the state. The railroads have shown a willingness to cooperate with the commission in hastening overdue shipments, said Mr. Whitney, and this cooperation has resulted in the mutual advantage of both railroad and shipper.

In New York city proper there is general satisfaction with the work of the commission providing rapid transit and reduced fares, he said. One of the proofs of this is the small number of bills which have been presented to the state Legislature by persons dissatisfied with the transportation facilities of the city in comparison with the number of measures annually introduced in the Legislature prior to the establishment of the commission in 1907.

The method of dealing with the street railway transportation companies in the city is similar to that used with the railroads of the state, said Mr. Whitney. An order is issued to the street railway company by the commission when any justifiable complaint is made and the company is asked to remedy the condition in question or make answer to the commission as for its reasons for not doing so. If the company makes answer a hearing is held by the commission at which both parties may present their arguments. The commission then considers the matter again and issues a final order.

Mr. Whitney explained that the commission is divided into two divisions, the first of which has jurisdiction over the four counties comprising the city of New York and the second over the rest of the state. The functions of the commission are those formerly exercised by the railroad, gas and electric and New York transit commissions, and the commissioner of the inspection of gas meters.

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Left to right: Judge John H. Garland of South Dakota, Judge Robert W. Archbald of Pennsylvania, Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp of New York, Judge William H. Hunt of Montana, Judge Julian W. Mack of Illinois.

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD ADVANTAGES CITED AT HEARING

(Continued from Page One.)

meet the patrons as individuals and common human kin.

"Stations for the free distribution of tickets should be established, generally in the various missions, settlement houses and municipal buildings."

Tax Limit Change Asked

The law providing that cities shall not raise by taxation more than \$12 a year for current expenses, and the resultant practise in most cities of making loans to cover running expenses, came in for condemnation before the committee on cities of the Legislature today. Representatives of Fall River, New Bedford, Haverhill and Chelsea appeared and demanded that the limit be either raised or wiped out altogether.

Alderman Samuel F. Winsor of New Bedford said that his city is borrowing money each year to pay its school teachers, its policemen and firemen.

Alderman William C. Gray of Fall River said that between \$150,000 and \$200,000 was borrowed by that city last year for current expenses.

Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford said the effect of the \$12 law has been to force his city to borrow \$2,553,000, when it was willing to put it into the tax levy; he advocated the wiping out of the limit altogether, with a provision that no city may borrow money except for purposes specifically authorized by the Legislature.

Other Hearings

Huntington Smith of Boston, manager of the Animal Rescue League, appeared before the committee on agriculture today to advocate the passage of a bill filed with the petition of Anna Harris Smith and another for legislation relative to the care and disposal of unlicensed dogs.

Edward A. McLaughlin, representing persons who desire a repeal of the "bar and bottle" act of last year, appeared at the State House Wednesday to ask for an early hearing on the measure. The hearing has been set for March 1.

Car Ventilation

James W. H. Myrick appeared before the committee on railroads of the Legislature today in behalf of his bill to provide that the Massachusetts district police shall make rules for the proper ventilation of railroad passenger cars and that it shall be unlawful to operate such cars in this state unless the same are properly ventilated according to such rules.

Joseph H. Moore, deputy chief of the district police, in charge of factory heating and ventilation, thought that a great improvement might be made in the ventilation of railroad trains; the railroad commissioners might make the rules, Mr. Moore suggested, and then his officers could enforce them.

Capt. Herbert W. Whitten, formerly of Somerville, also spoke for the bill.

New Bedford Railroad

A so-called "industrial" railroad project in New Bedford developed considerable opposition before the state railroad commission today. The development of the cotton manufacturing industry there has been at the north and south ends of the city away from the railroad and freight yards. Now the New Haven company proposes to make extensions in both directions, and reaching practically every cotton mill.

Walter H. Langshaw, one of the successful mill superintendents in the city, opposed it; also Representatives Doyle and Hathaway.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—"The Fascinating Widow." CASTLE SQUARE—"Road to Yesterday." COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess." BOLLENS—John Drew in "Smith." S. F. KEITH'S—Yvonne in "The Girl of the Year." MAJESTIC—"Madame X." PARK—William H. Crane. SHUBERT—Sam Bernard.

BOSTON CONCERTS.

FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., 8:15 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra; Xaver Schrewenka, soloist.
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., 8:15 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra; Xaver Schrewenka, soloist.
SUNDAY—Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m., Handel and Haydn concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Trovatore."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Giacinta."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Lucia."

MEN SEEK MEXICO-U. S. AERO TREATY



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Senor Casasus, special envoy to United States, left center; Senor de la Barra, ambassador, right center.

REBELS ARE FLEEING WITHOUT FOOD, SAYS CONSUL AT JUAREZ

(Continued from Page One.)

revolutionists in retreat, closely pursued by the Diaz forces under Captain Gonzales, there is much interest here today over the fate of the insurgents. A band which had planned to capture the most westerly of the Mexican states is trying its best to get to Mexicalia to make a stand.

Governor Vega of Lower California is with the Gonzales forces. In addition to ambushing the revolutionists with a loss to them of 15 men, the federals captured six and secured 2500 rounds of ammunition. The battle was fought near Campo, a little more than 60 miles south of San Diego.

HYDE PARK VOTES FOR COST INQUIRY ON WATER PLANT

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Investigation of the alleged excess price paid by this town for the water system, which was purchased from the Hyde Park Water Company last April for \$416,000, will be started immediately, it is said today, by the committee in charge, and \$500 was made available for the purpose Wednesday night at one of the largest town meetings ever held here. Legal steps will also be taken if necessary.

A committee was appointed to call upon the officers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for the purpose of having that company build a new station at Hyde Park.

PARDONED MAN THANKS MR. FOSS. William E. Hill, who was pardoned from state prison Wednesday after serving 41 years of a life sentence, visited the State House today to thank Governor Foss for his pardon. He was taken over the building by one of the State House guides, showing great interest in Memorial hall and the flags which are kept there. He was congratulated by a number of Grand Army men.

HEARING ON DIVORCE LAWS. A petition to abolish the divorce laws of the state was argued before the committee on judiciary at the State House today. Judge Henry T. Lummus of Lynn spoke in support of the present laws. Henry J. Wesseling, F. W. Mansfield and others, spoke in favor of the petition.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING. Arlington, Medford and Woburn districts of the Middlesex Central Christian Endeavor Union will hold a mass meeting in the Pleasant Street Congregational church, Arlington, this evening. Henry C. Franks of Lexington, president of the Union, will preside.

NEW YORK BOARD FOR PACT. NEW YORK—The New York Board of Trade has given the Canadian reciprocity agreement its indorsement by a unanimous vote.

BISHOP WHITAKER PASSES ON. PHILADELPHIA—Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, passed on at his home here today.

MR. BEVERIDGE URGES RECIPROCITY TO GIVE PEOPLE CHEAP FOOD

(Continued from Page One.)

in almost daily conference with the President over this situation are trying to dissuade him from the extra session idea. They reason that at this juncture extra session talk from the White House will not help the situation, and that it will be better first to get the McCall bill through the House. The Senate cannot possibly consider it till after the House has voted.

After several years' work the President has at last been able to secure the assent of the maritime powers whose subjects are engaged in the seal fisheries to an agreement for the regulation of those fisheries that is calculated to replenish the seal herd in Behring sea.

The initial movement was recorded Wednesday when the Senate received from the executive the draft of a treaty negotiated with Great Britain, the effect of which, if ratified, will be to stop sealing completely in Behring sea for an indefinite period of time or until the seal herd shall have become restored to its original number.

This convention is the forerunner of others to be made with Russia and Japan for the complete protection of seal life in that quarter of the globe.

Senator Bristow of Kansas, a Republican, said today in a speech advocating the election of United States senators by popular vote:

"I believe that not only senators, but all delegates to our national conventions should be elected by the people. Unless these methods of action are adopted the rising tide of unrest and dissatisfaction throughout the country will increase."

Corruption and bribery in Senate elections have become more prevalent as the commercial interests have grown. Men are frequently elected because of their connection with certain financial, industrial or commercial interests that seek to profit by legislation.

Abolishes Circuit Court

After almost a year of desultory consideration the Senate Wednesday passed the bill providing for the codification of the laws relating to the judiciary system of the country.

In the main the bill merely reenacts existing statutes, but it makes one important change, namely, the consolidation of the circuit and district courts of the United States. The circuit courts are abolished and their business is transferred to the district courts.

Senators Root and Bacon argued against the consolidation provision and Senators Heyburn, Sutherland and Clark in favor.

Mr. Sutherland said that the consolidation would save the government \$250,000 a year.

In the House the Parsons amendment, giving judges of circuit courts the powers and jurisdiction of district court judges within their circuits, was adopted.

Aimed at Corporations

Congressman Macon has introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any company engaged in interstate or foreign commerce to use mails, telegraph or telephone or railroads for interstate or foreign commerce, without first having filed with the interstate commerce commission an affidavit subscribed by the chief officer, setting forth that the aggregate value represented by its securities does not exceed the aggregate physical value of its property and reasonable value of its business, privilege or franchise.

HIGHER MAGAZINE POSTAL RATE.

WASHINGTON—An amendment increasing above the second class rate the postage on the advertising parts of periodicals will probably be added to the postoffice appropriation bill by the Senate committee on postoffices. It will not apply to newspapers. This action was favored at a White House conference Wednesday attended by the President, the Vice-President and Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

LUMBER MEN FOR IT.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Lumber Dealers Association of Connecticut at its annual meeting on Wednesday, which was attended by 200, unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the reciprocity agreement with Canada as for the business interests of both countries, and urging Connecticut's members of Congress to support the measure.

ALTON B. PARKER LOOMS UP AGAIN FOR U. S. SENATOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The conference having failed on Wednesday to end the deadlock in the Democratic Legislature over the election of a United States senator talk a compromise candidate were resumed today with Alton B. Parker's name looming large in the foreground.

Report had it that Governor Dix, seeing no prospect of an election as long as William F. Sheehan remains the caucus candidate, was favorably disposed toward Judge Parker's candidacy.

The ballot today showed no change in the situation, Mr. Sheehan still leading with 75 votes, but needing 14 additional to elect.

PHONE USERS' AGENT SAYS THE NEW RATES ARE STILL TOO HIGH

Benjamin C. Lane, chairman of the legislative committee of the United Improvement Associations and member of the executive committee of the Suburban Telephone Users Association, expresses dissatisfaction today with the new telephone rates offered Greater Boston subscribers by the New England Telephone & Telephone Company.

He says in part:

"The United Improvement Associations, representing 5000 of the every day people of Boston who feel that their cost of living has been sufficiently increased in other directions without a wholly unnecessary raise of telephone rates have, as we believe, clearly shown before the highway commission and are prepared to demonstrate before the Legislature the following facts:

1. That telephone service is furnished by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company today to over 20,000 subscribers in the state of Massachusetts at \$18 a year, and that the same quality of service could be furnished in the suburbs of Boston for the same charge at a reasonable profit to the company.

2. That over 5000 subscribers now holding the \$25 six-party line contract and over 20,000 holding the \$30 a year four-party contract were urged to accept these contracts in the first place and have the right to retain them if they see fit without any abridgment of either the extent or quality of their service.

3. That the report of the highway commission's expert published last spring, being based almost wholly upon figures furnished by the telephone company, is of necessity incomplete and misleading in its findings and strongly biased in favor of a measured service, based upon a uniform charge per call which we can show to be scientifically unsound and economically unjust.

"We can further show that certain definite figures most necessary to illustrate this fact cannot be found in that report and probably could not be obtained readily from the telephone company but can be secured by any disinterested and competent expert acting under the direction of any public representative committee, as has been shown in the case of the expert who followed Professor Jackson in Chicago under the direction of the Chicago city council and whose report was published last December."

Telephone users in Greater Boston may take immediate advantage of the new schedule of unlimited resident telephone system service, whereby a subscriber may call any number in the 39 exchanges without paying extra toll. This new schedule has been established in response to demands by subscribers who did not wish to be limited to the "zone" system of service and charges instituted last fall by the highway commission. The new rates schedule of \$45 for one-party lines and \$36 for two-party lines, the latter with divided ringing, is made, it is announced, because the company found that a substantial number of subscribers had expressed a "substantial and legitimate desire for the commuted rate."

BANK OFFICIAL IS SENTENCED.

NEW YORK—Erwin J. Wider, cashier of the Russo-Chinese bank, who pleaded guilty in July to the larceny of securities, was sentenced Wednesday by Judge O'Sullivan to a total of not less than 14 years.

LEXINGTON CLUB TO MEET.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—James A. Bailey of Arlington will be guest of the Hancock Church Men's Club at its meeting this evening. Mr. Bailey will speak on "The Metropolitan Water and Sewerage."

DIRECT LEGISLATION BILLS GET SUPPORT OF LABOR LEADERS

(Continued from Page One.)

Mr. Sterling declared that the present government, instead of being representative, is based on the theory that the men of highest intelligence should constitute the laws.

Former Representative Cornelius T. Carmody of Worcester, representing the Worcester Central Labor Union, spoke in favor of the initiative and referendum as a general proposition as a step forward in legislation that Massachusetts should take in his opinion.

Representative Parks of Fall River said that his city, which is prominent in industry, is deeply interested in the subject of direct legislation. He called attention to the unavoidable neglect and lack of intimate knowledge on the part of committees on the 1500 to 2000 bills presented each session.

He doubted if any member of the Legislature is really familiar with more than 20 bills, yet he is expected to vote on all of them.

WALTHAM CITIZENS OPPOSE THE B. & M. PLAN FOR CROSSINGS

(Continued from Page One.)

still hold. We shall still urge the abolishment of crossings by elevating the railroad track.

"We have partly done away with the objection to taking part of the common. A saving of \$500,000 will result if the Boston & Maine engineers' plans are followed out. Experiences in other cities have shown us that the road's plans are the best."

Attorney Slocum insisted that the railroad detail the cost of its plan at once.

Mr. Johnson said: "The plan of taking a portion of the common is illegal from the start, and the situation now is that the commission is considering a plan which cannot be adopted because the statutes prohibit it."

"The adoption of the Boston & Maine plan would impair value of real estate in Waltham to the extent of \$1,000,000."

Mr. Harvey said it was time that the Boston & Maine put an end to skirmishing.

"The representatives of the city should be allowed to examine the engineers of the railroad at the next hearing," he declared.

SECRETARY MEYER SUED FOR CRUISER

WASHINGTON—Proceedings in mandamus were instituted Wednesday by A. Goldberg of Vancouver, B. C., against George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, to compel the secretary to accept his bid of \$20,000 for the cruiser Boston and to deliver the vessel to him. The proceedings were filed in the supreme court for the district of Columbia.

RESUMES DANVILLE INQUIRY.

DANVILLE, Ill.—The grand jury inquiry into the alleged corruption at recent elections in this city was resumed today.

HALF-PRICE SALE!

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543 BOYLSTON STREET
OPP. TRINITY CHURCH

BRITISH COMMONS STILL DEBATING THE RECIPROCITY PACT

(Continued from Page One.)

empire. He said that the statement of Canadian Finance Minister Fielding was a complete answer to almost all of the serious arguments Mr. Chamberlain had used.

Minister Fielding's View

OTTAWA, Ont.—The cable message which W. S. Fielding, the finance minister, sent to Lord Strathcona, Canada's high commissioner in London, regarding the reciprocity agreement, which is given out here, says:

"Canada is seeking markets everywhere for her surplus products, subsidizing steamship lines and sending out commercial agents. Would it not be ridiculous in the pursuit of such a policy to refuse to avail herself of the markets of the great nation lying alongside?"

"In every case Great Britain will still have the same rate or a lower one Canada's right to deal with the British preference as she pleases remains untouched by the agreement. The adoption of the agreement will probably lead to some further revision of the Canadian tariff, in which the Canadian Parliament will be entirely free to fix the British preferential tariff at any rates that may be deemed proper."

REFUSES ROBIN A GUARDIAN.

NEW YORK—Judge Hough in the United States court today refused to name a guardian for Joseph G. Robin, the indicted promoter who is accused of having wrecked the Northern Bank and allied institutions.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

GERMAN BILLIARD CHAMPION WINS HIS FIRST MATCH EASILY

Shows Wonderful Form in Latter Part of Match With Mayer — Gardner Also Wins From Ferdinand.

STANDING TO DATE

Player	W.	L.	P.C.
E. W. Gardner, Morristown	1	0	1.000
C. F. Conklin, Chicago	1	0	1.000
Albert Poesgen, Munich	1	0	1.000
L. L. Mial, Morristown	0	1	0.000
F. Poesgen, N. York	0	1	0.000
J. Mayer, Philadelphia	0	1	0.000

NEW YORK—Albert Poesgen, the amateur billiard champion of Germany, was the sensation of the amateur international billiard tournament, in progress at the German Liederkrans Club Wednesday night. In a spirited rally, during which he displayed much brilliancy with the cue, he defeated Joseph Mayer of the Columbia Club of Philadelphia by a score of 400 to 333 in 35 innings. The player from Munich showed himself to be a talented, accomplished billiardist, after a poor start he got the spheres under control, and rolled off point after point with skill and precision.

Mayer played billiards early in the match, and took a big lead, but just as soon as the German got under way he passed out his opponent in the twenty-second inning and never lost his command of the game. Poesgen made the high run of the tournament with a brilliant cluster of 95 in the twenty-second inning, during which he displayed his ability to negotiate the ivories from all positions and angles. At the most difficult positions he was at his best. His judgment was perfect and his method unerring.

The afternoon game, which occupied three and one half hours, was won by the national amateur champion, Edward W. Gardner of Morristown, N. J., by a score of 400 to 292. The defeated player, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkrans Club, held the national title twice. As usual when these two play, the game was long drawn out. Gardner played some clever open billiards, interspersed with brief spells of nursing, yet he showed championship form only toward the close of the game, with a brilliant run of 67. His cushion caroms were particularly well executed. The score:

Gardner—0, 0, 5, 3, 1, 16, 1, 24, 7, 22, 15, 0, 7, 18, 23, 0, 0, 11, 14, 30, 4, 12, 7, 26, 26, 3, 5, 0, 7, 3, 18, 0, 19, 67, 8. Total, 400. Average, 11.436. High runs, 67, 30, 26.
Poggenburg—0, 1, 7, 0, 1, 18, 47, 1, 3, 4, 1, 27, 19, 20, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 11, 4, 12, 0, 7, 0, 11, 42, 3, 19, 19, 0, 7, 5. Total, 292. Average, 8.1236. High runs, 47, 42, 27.
Referee, A. G. Cutler.

A COLLEGE CHESS GAME.

White	Black
1 P-K4	1 P-K4
2 Kt-K3	2 Kt-K3
3 Kt-P3	3 P-Q3
4 Kt-KB3	4 P-Q3
5 P-Q4	5 P-Q4
6 B-Q3	6 B-KK5
7 Castles	7 Kt-KB3
8 P-B4	8 P-KB3
9 Kt-B3	9 P-P
10 BxP	10 Castles
11 B-K3	11 QK1-Q2
12 B-K2	12 P-B3
13 Kt-K5	13 B-K3
14 Q-B2	14 B-Q3
15 P-B4	15 Kt-K4
16 Kt-K4	16 QK1-K2
17 B-Q3	17 Kt-K3
18 Kt-K4	18 QK1-K2
19 P-B5	19 Q-B2
20 P-KR3	20 Kt-K4
21 B-K6	21 P-KR4
22 Bx	22 RxB
23 Q-Q2	23 P-KK4
24 B-K2	24 Q-Q2
25 P-K2	25 Q-Q2
26 P-K3	26 Kt-K4
27 P-Q3	27 P-KR3
28 P-Q3	28 Q-Q2
29 Q-Q2	29 P-KR3
30 P-KB2	30 Kt-K4
31 Kt-K4	31 P-KR4
32 P-B3	32 P-B3
33 RxB ch	33 Kt-K4
34 RxB	34 Q-Q5 ch
35 Kt-K4	35 P-B3
36 P-Q2	36 Q-K6
37 R-Q8 ch	37 Kt-K2
38 Q-Q3	38 P-K4
39 P-Q2	39 Kt-K4
40 P-KB2	40 P-K4
41 Kt-K4	41 P-KR4
42 P-B3	42 P-B3

Resigns. 1 hr. 20 min. 56 min.

COLLEGE WRESTLING MEET.

NEW YORK—Columbia's wrestling team was picked Wednesday afternoon preparatory to the first intercollegiate wrestling meet of the season against Pennsylvania in Philadelphia tomorrow evening. Trials were held in the gymnasium and the following men were chosen to represent the university: 115-pound class, R. C. Norton '11; 125-pound class, R. T. Struthers '13; 135-pound class, R. T. Struthers '13; 155-pound class, R. W. Caruthers '13; 175-pound class, S. M. Strassburg '11; unlimited class, J. Holzworth '12.

MANY ATTEND B. S. A. BANQUET.

The annual dinner of the Bay State Automobile Association was held at the Hotel Lotos Tuesday night, 225 persons being present. E. A. Gilmore, president of the association, was toastmaster. Among the special guests present were Mayor Fitzgerald, R. A. Hooper, president of the A. A. A.; Col. W. D. Schier of the Massachusetts highway commission; and L. J. Spear, former president of the A. A. A.

LOBERT SIGNS WITH PHILLIES.

PHILADELPHIA—Third Baseman John B. Lobert has accepted terms from the Philadelphia Nationals for the coming season. In his letter of acceptance Lobert says he is well pleased with the terms offered.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP CHAMPION ENTERED IN GAMES OF B. A. A.

H. F. Porter of Chicago, Who Has Record of 6 feet 4 1/2 inches, Telegraphs Entry—Harvard Teams Picked.

BIG N. Y. ENTRY LIST

HARRY F. PORTER, winner of the running high jump at the London Olympics in 1908, has telegraphed his entry for the event for the B. A. A. games to be held Saturday night. Porter, who is in business in Chicago, will represent the Chicago A. A. His entry will make the seventh in that event of men who have done six feet or better. There has never been a high jumping contest, not even at the Olympic games in this country or abroad, in which there has been such a gathering of remarkable performers.

Porter has a record of 6 ft. 4 1/2 in. and has been intercollegiate, A. A. U. and Olympic champion in turn. The former Cornell athlete will be scratch man Saturday night.

Trials for choosing the Crimson relay men for the meet were held on Soldiers field Wednesday afternoon, under the direction of Coach W. F. Donovan. A 750-yard relay team to run against Yale, a 300-yard team to oppose Princeton and a 300-yard quartet to meet Williams were selected. The freshman trials will be held today.

To meet the Yale relay team H. Jacques '11, P. Newton '11, H. H. Warren and H. P. Lawless were chosen.

The men who will meet Williams are S. C. Simmons '11, K. S. Billings '12, D. B. Adams and J. K. Lewis, Jr. '11. The quartet which has been picked to run the 300-yard run against Princeton is composed of Capt. R. C. Foster, H. W. Kelly, W. H. Fernald '12 and D. P. Ranney.

That New York will make a determined trial for first honors at the games is evident from the number of champions who will represent that city. Practically every club will be represented.

Those who will make up the Irish-American team are all champions. William Kramer, the cross-country champion, will represent the Long Island A. C. and Bert Terwilliger, who has jumped into the championship class, will wear the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. colors in the quarter-mile event.

Fourteen men have been entered by Brown University and the Providence collegians look for good results from the pick of their athletes. The men who will participate are of high ability in the events for which they are scheduled.

F. V. Young will run in the 40-yard dash and in the 45-yard hurdles and he is looked upon for a place in the finals in at least one of these contests. Royal W. Leith and Captain Marble will be entered in the same two events. Jarvis, Jetter, Holding and Miles will take part in the 40-yard dash, but will not be entered in the hurdles.

Roper, Taber and Roberts will take part in the 1000-yard run and will also get into the one mile contest. All three are exceptionally good at long distances. A. E. Bartlett, strong man and all-round athlete, will be Brown's main entry in the 16-pound shot put, although he will be accompanied by J. J. Frank in that event. Bartlett in training has made excellent distances. He will also try for the high jump, being Brown's leader there also, accompanied by only one other entry, Rosenberg, the swimmer.

CAPABLANCA SAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK—Among the passengers sailing for Europe on board the steamship Lusitania Wednesday was Jose R. Capablanca, chess champion of Cuba, which country he will represent in the forthcoming international chess masters congress at San Sebastian, Spain. He will stop off at London and Paris, but does not expect to stay at all in the British metropolis. He may give some exhibitions in Paris, however. The tournament at San Sebastian will open on Feb. 20, and Capablanca for the first time will meet the great masters of the world in open tournament play.

SPRINTER RAMSDALL INELIGIBLE.

PHILADELPHIA—F. L. Ramsdall, the champion sprinter and football player, who was expected to add several points to the University of Pennsylvania's total at the intercollegiate track and field games next May, announced Wednesday night that he will not represent the university on this year's track team. He states that the fact that he ran one race under the colors of the University of Texas during his first year at that institution, where he spent two years before coming to Pennsylvania, will deprive him from further intercollegiate competition.

SNODGRASS SIGNS UP.

NEW YORK—All the New York National leaguers except Louis Drucker and William Torey, both pitchers, now have signed their contracts for 1911. Fred Snodgrass, who covered center field last year and who, for a time, made a bold bid for the batting honors of the senior organization, sent in his signed articles of agreement Wednesday from his home in Los Angeles. He wrote Secretary Gray that he would go direct from his home to the training camp in Marlin, and that he has been playing ball all winter.

College Athletic Coaches—No. 12

Thomas F. Keane, Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—When Thomas F. Keane, who was the champion short distance runner of the world some seven or eight years ago, came to Syracuse University as a trainer for the athletic teams and at head track coach, there proved to be a new era in store for Syracuse athletics.

Never before had Syracuse teams been so successful. Never have they had such prominence, never has their reputation for sportsmanlike conduct been so high as during the five seasons that Coach Keane has been trainer.

He was born at Rochdale Lane, Eng., in 1872. At the age of 9 he came to America. The first race he ever ran was on July 4, 1889. It was in the city of Boston sports and was for 100 yards. Although only 17, he won handsily. This victory started his career as a track man, and for several years he captured numerous honors in amateur races.

In 1893 he was successful in winning the New England A. A. W. championship for 220 and 440 yards. The next year he was the American champion for the quarter mile and until 1897 he was a well known competitor at the numerous highland games throughout the entire United States.

Returning to his native land in 1897, Keane succeeded in winning a Sheffield handicap at his first attempt and duplicated his feat by winning a second. Then he finished second in the following two and won the next. This made three victories and two seconds in five trials. Running in five successive finals of Sheffield handicaps was a feat that no other person had ever accomplished and Keane's fame spread throughout the world.

In March, 1901, he won a valuable sweepstake at Newcastle. Later in 1901 at Edinburgh he was victor in a 300-yard race, and followed by a similar victory at Glasgow from scratch in 30.45.

Coach Keane then won a 120-yard handicap from scratch at Hawkhill, Edinburgh, in 1901. He ran second to Hassel in the final of the New Year handicap in 1902 on the same grounds.

On July 16, 1904, at the age of 32, Keane defeated B. R. Day at Oldham, England, at 130 yards for the professional championship of the world. During his long career there is not a doubt but that he participated in 3000 heats and races. He has also held the English professional record for the running long leap, covering a distance of 22 ft. 6 in. in August, 1900.

In entering the profession of preparing others to race, Keane has made for himself an enviable name. Syracuse undergraduates regard him as one of the greatest trainers of track men in the country, and besides this, he is one of the most popular coaches ever handling a Syracuse team, not excepting James A. Ten Eyck, the famous orange crew coach.

Coach Keane has the faculty of taking a man who never ran on a cinder track before he came to college, and developing him into an experienced track man before the season is finished. He says that this comes through the application the man puts to the work. But as a coach, Keane's strong feature is making the men apply themselves. He has that influence over the men that they always do their best.

He has acted as a teacher of athletics

WILLIAMS WINNER FROM BROWN FIVE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Williams College basketball team defeated the Brown University five in the Lyman gymnasium Wednesday night by a score of 31 to 16. This puts Brown out of the running in the race for the 'New England Intercollegiate Association league championship. Brilliant offensive work by Williams and weak playing by Brown characterized the game. The summary:

Player	W.	L.	P.C.
Freeman, F.	1	0	1.000
Gilmore, J.	1	0	1.000
Victor, C.	1	0	1.000
Wallace, W.	1	0	1.000
Lewis, L.	1	0	1.000

HERZOG'S CLAIM NOT ALLOWED.

CINCINNATI, O.—C. L. Herzog's claim of \$306.66 against the Boston National league club for salary during his suspension from July 5 to Aug. 1, inclusive, was disallowed by the national baseball commission in a decision pronounced Wednesday. The commission found that "the Boston club was justified in suspending the player for his arbitrary disregard of discipline."

TO ELECT NEW SOCCER HEAD.

NEW YORK—Capt. R. A. Sample of the Columbia soccer team has resigned as leader of the eleven, and it will be impossible for him to play in any of the games this spring. A meeting of the soccer team will be held today in Earl Hall to take action upon his resignation.

N. Y. AMERICANS GET NEW MAN.

NEW YORK—Manager Chase of the New York American league club has appointed Magnate Farrell Wednesday of the fact that he had induced Wilkinson, outfielder now at St. Mary's College, San Jose, Cal., to turn professional and that Wilkinson would report in Athens, Ga., on March 5.



THOMAS F. KEANE.
Coach Syracuse track team.

at several large American universities. Before coming to Syracuse he was coach at Oberlin University, in Ohio. Here he secured much fame for turning out winning teams.

Among the most noted of the athletes he has trained, while engaged as a college athletic coach, are M. F. Horr, Syracuse '09 and Charles D. Reidpath '12, Syracuse.

Horr, who was captain of the 1908 orange football team and selected as All-American tackle by Walter Camp in 1908, holds the records at Syracuse for the shotput, hammer throw and discus. In 1908 he represented this country successfully at the Olympic games for the discus throw. Horr held the world's record in this event. He was regularly a point winner for Syracuse in the intercollegiate games. Under Keane's guidance he made records of 175 ft. 6 in. in the hammer throw, and of 48 ft. 5 1/2 in. in the shotput.

C. D. Reidpath, who is now contending for his second year in university athletics, is a great short distance runner. Last year he was winner of the 440-yard dash in the intercollegiate track meet, and recognized by all experts as one of the best quarter milers for some time. He will receive many more honors as his collegiate career has practically only begun.

Deane H. Waite '12, Syracuse, who won second place to Joseph Horner of Michigan at the intercollegiate games last May in the shotput is another product of Coach Keane. He defeated Horner in a dual meet between Syracuse and Michigan, but a week before in the same event. He is still to be reckoned with, as last year was his first in university athletics at Syracuse.

BOSTON HOCKEY CLUB NOW FIRST

Player	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston H. C.	3	0	1.000
Brae-Burn C.	2	1	.666
Brookline H. C.	1	2	.333
Providence H. C.	0	1	.000
Milton H. C.	0	2	.000

Followers of the Boston Hockey Club expect to see their team win the championship of the local league following the defeat of the Brae Burn Country Club seven Wednesday night by the Crescents. Brae Burn and Boston were the only teams that had not been defeated, so that Boston now occupies first place alone.

Crescents won in a 10-minute overtime period by a score of 3 to 2. It was the fourth meeting of the teams this season, two hard-fought ties and a Brae Burn victory in four periods marking the efforts of the teams in the other matches.

The game developed with a battle for individual honors with Heron of Brae-Burn and Skelton of the Crescents furnishing most of the action. These men played brilliant hockey. The summary:

Player	W.	L.	P.C.
Tuck, F.	1	0	1.000
Skilton, F.	1	0	1.000
Budroe, F.	1	0	1.000
Telford, F.	1	0	1.000
Davenport, C.	1	0	1.000
Smith, F.	1	0	1.000

REED RETAINED BY CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Daniel A. Reed of Dunkirk, N. Y., and Henry Schoellkopf of Milwaukee were elected alumni members Wednesday of the Cornell football advisory committee. Reed was head coach of the team last fall, and will probably hold the same position this year.

SMITH TO COACH PENN AGAIN.

PHILADELPHIA—Andrew Smith has been reappointed head coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team.

BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE BALL TEAM TRAVELING PLANS

Manager Donovan to Start Feb. 18 to Attend American League Schedule Meeting in Chicago.

LEAVE FEBRUARY 18

The trip to the Pacific coast of the Boston American league baseball team will begin Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1 p. m., when the men living near Boston will board the train at the South station for New York. Manager P. J. Donovan, however, will leave Boston on Feb. 13 for Chicago, where he will attend the schedule meeting of the American league.

Those who will leave Boston are Madden, Bradley, Collins, Gardner, McFalls, Mahoney, O'Brien, Javrin, Trainer, Charles Green and a number of enthusiastic supporters. At New York they will be joined by Kleinow, Wood, Wagner, Yerkes and Moser.

At 7:50 a. m. Sunday, Feb. 19, the team will leave New York via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At Pittsburgh F. Smith, Bediant and Nebinger will join the team. Chicago will be reached Monday morning and the entire day spent there, the Great Northern hotel having been chosen for headquarters. Here Manager Donovan will join the party with 15 players.

These men are as follows: Cicotte, C. Smith, Elgie, Purkin, Buzick, Perry, Elliston, Pierce, Thoney, Priepke, Hollis, Ferrell, Thomas, Pape and Sheehan. H. P. Hood and L. B. Patton, both of Boston, will also accompany the team from this point.

The next stop is at Kansas City, where Dale, Williams, Riggert and Numamer will be picked up. The only other men to be added from there to Redondo Beach are Karger and Speaker, who are at El Paso.

In addition to the men who will make the trip in the special train there are a number living in California who will go direct from their home to the training place. These are Hall, who lives in Ventura, Hunt of Sacramento, Lewis of Alameda, Hooper of Capitola, Millay of San Diego, Arellanes of Santa Cruz and Myers of San Diego.

President John I. Taylor may not go with the team, but if not will proceed them to the coast. A number of newspaper men will accompany the team.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

A very notable amateur vs. professional foursome team match was played at Stokes Pines, Jan. 20. The professional team included James Braid, Harry Vardon, J. H. Taylor, Jack White, George Duncan, James Sherlock, Tom Vardon and 15 other topnotchers. The Oxford-Cambridge Society team included R. de Montmorency, Horace Hutchinson, Norman F. Hunter, H. W. Beveridge, A. C. M. Croome, C. H. Allison, P. W. Leathart, H. S. Colt and other strong amateurs.

The match consisted of two 18-hole foursome contests, different players meeting in each half, 11 teams a side. For purposes of trying to produce even matches the professionals allowed the amateurs 2 up. While the professionals at the top of list were fairly successful, the amateurs beat the tailenders and won each match by 5 to 4.

The summary of the two matches follows:

MORNING ROUND.
James Braid and J. G. Sherlock beat H. G. Hutchinson and B. H. de Montmorency by 5 and 4.
Harry Vardon and George Duncan beat H. W. Beveridge and E. G. Hand by 2 and 1.
J. H. Taylor and J. White halved with F. Hunter and H. S. Colt.
J. I. Allison and Joshua Taylor lost to C. H. Allison and V. C. Longstaffe by 3 and 2.
Thomas Vardon and Fred Robson beat A. C. M. Croome and E. Scratton by 3 and 2.
E. Vardon and J. B. Batley beat E. C. Lee and Capt. W. A. Henderson by 3 and 2.
B. Sayers, Jr., and C. Reid lost to R. W. Louth by 6 and 4.
J. Rowe and W. E. Reid lost to D. E. Landrie and Ernest Smith by 1 hole.
J. Turner and H. R. Chestney lost to G. H. Peacock and E. W. Makovski by 2 and 1.
Rowland Jones and James Hepburn lost to B. Darwin and H. D. Gillies by 2 and 1.

AFTERNOON ROUND.
Harry Vardon and Duncan beat Hutchinson and de Montmorency by 2 and 1.
Tom Vardon and Robson halved with Beveridge and Hand.
Ayton and Batley lost to Darwin and Gillies by 5 and 4.
Rowe and Reid beat Healing and Leathart by 3 and 2.
Gauldin and Joshua Taylor beat Peacock and Makovski by 6 and 4.
Braid and Sherlock beat Hunter and Colt by 2 and 1.
J. H. Taylor and White lost to Croome and Scratton by 1 hole.
Jones and Hepburn halved with Lee and Henderson.
Sayers and Johns lost to Landale and Smith by 6 and 4.
Hunter and Gibson lost to Allison and Longstaffe by 2 and 1.
Turner and Chestney lost to Hoare and Mellin by 3 and 2.

The result was hardly in accordance with general expectation, says the London Times, commenting on the match. At any rate, the professionals thought they would win on the day, while the amateurs realized that they would have to pull out their best to claim a victory. As a matter of fact, the amateurs played amazingly well, and at the end of the day their opponents must have entertained the greatest respect for their

HOPE STREET HIGH HOCKEY SEVEN HAS BRILLIANT RECORD

Has Won Every Game Played This Season and Expects to Win From Melrose Team.

HAS TWO CANADIANS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When the hockey team from Hope Street high in this city meets the Melrose high at the Boston Arena tomorrow afternoon one of the best games of the season will be witnessed for the interstate championship. The Hope team, having played 10 games this season, has won every one, and has scored 43 points against two for its opponents.

Eight of the games were played in the Rhode Island interscholastic league and the Cranston high team was the only one to score on the victorious squad. Cranston had to content with one goal. In an exhibition game played late this season the Wanderers made one goal but were defeated 3 to 1 by Hope.

Hope has the best hockey team ever developed in the state, it is firmly believed by persons who have followed hockey closely, not excepting the college teams. Captain Brice is said to be the best individual star, and his work with the puck is remarkable.

C. and F. Dandeno, two Canadian youths who in their home city were good hockey players, have instilled into the Hope team the Canadian tactics and it is considered doubtful here if Melrose can outplay the boys.

The record of the Hope team is considered remarkable, and it shows well the value of team work. The men play as one, and the passing and shooting is said to be of the best kind. Team work is a feature of hockey as played by Canadians, who are recognized as being generally the best ice players in the country. The Dandeno brothers have taken a hand in coaching the others of the team in this feature with a result that very seldom does the puck go chasing wild over the ice for want of an accurate hand behind the shot.

The Hope team, including substitutes, which will go to Boston for the match, follows: Captain Brice, Burwell, MacLeod, Ballou, McBee, Sullivan, C. Dandeno, F. Dandeno, Brereton, Watson and Wilson.

deeds and the manner in which they had been executed. If one amateur played better than any other, it was surely Mr. de Montmorency, and though James Braid and J. G. Sherlock won both their matches in fine style, considering the strength of the opposition, the honors among the professionals should perhaps be given to Harry Vardon and George Duncan, who in the afternoon went round in 70.

First, however, Mr. de Montmorency's golf should be singled out for mention, though the greatest praise can be but faint. His partner, Horace Hutchinson, was hitting the ball remarkably truly and far with his wooden clubs, but displayed a little shakiness now and then on the greens. Mr. de Montmorency, however, was hitting far and accurately with power and regularity, and the way he placed his seconds and laid long approaches close under the pin gave Braid and his partner, and afterwards Vardon and Duncan, the greatest concern, and must have elicited their intense admiration. These amateurs had a splendid match for a long time against Braid and Sherlock, and when at the eighth of the open champion was asked how the match stood he replied: "They are still the two holes up. Every hole has been halved in the par score. We had a chance at the fifth, but Mr. de Montmorency laid a 100-yard approach dead."

It was not until reaching the ninth green that a change occurred, and there Mr. Hutchinson failed to hole a four-foot putt for a half. From that point the professionals took possession of the game. They did the next three holes in 3's. At the first of them Sherlock put a delightful half-mashie shot dead; at the next, a short one, their putt tipped the hole for a 2; and at the third Braid holed a 10-yard putt for what was a very fine 3. Halves followed until the short sixteenth, at which Mr. Hutchinson was bunkered off his tee shot, and the professionals therefore won by 3 and 2.

CURTIS SIGNS WITH NATIONALS.

The signed contract of Pitcher Curtis of the Boston Nationals arrived Wednesday afternoon. Curtis writes that he is in the condition and that he expects to have the best year of his career.

MENTOR BUILDING
CHERRIER'S
CHICAGO
TAILORS For Men and Women
Valentines. W. B.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MIDDLEBURY.

The Calbot Club celebrated presidents' day today. The presidents from 42 clubs in this section attended. Capt. C. H. Bates was the speaker.

A union service will be held in the town hall Sunday evening in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, under the auspices of E. W. Pierce post, G. A. R. Among the speakers will be the Revs. William D. Goble, Norman McKinnon, Edward H. Cleveland, Charles A. Stenhouse and George E. Macfawin. There will be a high school chorus and orchestra.

BRIDGEWATER.

The annual supper and ladies' night of the Men's Club of the Central Square church will be held this evening. The following will deliver addresses: The Rev. J. Stanley Durkee of Campello, Judge Harris of East Bridgewater, F. E. Sweet, C. P. Sinnott, A. G. Boyden, Brenneke Hunt, the Rev. Harold G. Arnold and the Rev. C. W. Rouse of this town. W. D. Jackson will act as toastmaster and E. A. McMaster will respond.

Friday evening the Normal Club social will be held in the gymnasium.

NEEDHAM.

A petition is in circulation asking the town meeting to increase the number of members of the school committee. The present number is three.

Selectman John A. Tilton, who is retiring, will be a candidate for the finance committee, three members of which, Messrs. Buckley, Dawson and Tisdale, complete their tour in March.

WHITMAN.

Mrs. Charles E. Lovell, who has resigned from the school board, has been asked to reconsider.

"The Three Graces" will be presented in the Congregational church vestry Tuesday under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E.

NEWTON.

F. Hopkinson Smith, artist and writer, will lecture before Newton Club and guests this evening.

Men of the parish of Elliott church will hold a social in the church parlors this evening.

ABINGTON.

Pilgrim lodge 75, I. O. O. F., will pay a fraternal visit to Winthrop lodge 101 of North Abington this evening.

The Woman's Club will hold a guest night in Grand Army hall this evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The C. E. Society will meet in the Baptist church on the corner of Park and Westminster avenues Sunday evening. The Rev. H. M. Barbour will speak.

WELLESLEY.

The Ladies' Union of the Methodist church, at the Falls, held their annual bazaar Wednesday.

The senior class of the high school will hold a sale and entertainment at the town hall Friday evening in aid of the Washington trip fund.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00,
\$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tomorrow at 8, 11, 8, 12, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Nordica, Claessens, Laveroni; MM. Martin, Baklanoff, Mar-
donnes, Pulcini, Strocco. Cond. Conti.

Sat. Eve. Feb. 11, at 8, at popular prices, from 50c to \$2.50. LUCIA DI
LAMMERMOOR. Mmes. Lipkowska, Savage; MM. Constantino, Polese, Stro-
cco, Perini, Giaccone. Cond. Moranzoni.

Monday, Feb. 13, at 7:45, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Nordica, Claessens, Laveroni; MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Mar-
donnes, Pulcini, Strocco. Cond. Conti.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 8, MANON. Mmes. Alda, Savage, Swartz, Roberts, De Lieris; MM. Clement (soprano), Fornari, Mardones, Devaux, Letol, Tav-
chi, Strocco, Huddy. Cond. Andre-Caplet.

Friday, Feb. 17, at 8, TOSCA. In response to a great number of re-
quests the management has decided to give another matinee performance of
HANSEL AND GRETEL, that the chil-
dren may have an opportunity to hear
this beautiful fairy opera. The per-
formance will be repeated on Sat. Mat.
Feb. 18, at 2, preceded by L'ENFANT
PRODIGE.

Sat. Eve. Feb. 18, at 8, at popular prices, from 50c to \$2.50. THE GIRL
OF THE GOLDEN WEST.

Seals on sale at Box Office and Down-
town ticket office, 171 Tremont Street
(Eastern Talking Machine Co.)

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

NIELSEN
Sings exclusively for the
COLUMBIA

Hear her new records at
Columbia Phonograph Company
114 Tremont St., Boston, Distributors.
Or at Any Columbia Dealers.

Auspices of the Bostoner Deutsche Gesell-
schaft. Gustav Amberg presents

ERNST VON POSSART
IN
FREUND FRITZ

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 9, at 2:15
SUBMITTERS.

Sole appearance of this famous German
actor in Boston.
Tickets at Box Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
Composer of the Synthetic Series of
piano pieces, small suite for small
hands. Album of Piano Studies, 1910
to 1911.

Paris, 4 Square St. Ferdinand

Instruction in all music branches.

MELROSE.

C. B. Lord, attorney, is circulating a petition to the Legislature to have the district court, located at Malden, abolished.

Mayor E. H. Moore has made two new appointments, that of George R. Farin for the charity department and former Alderman Frank G. Howard as assistant assessor. The committee on nominations at a meeting Wednesday evening voted to recommend the confirmation of the following: Chief of police, George E. Kerr; superintendent of public works, George O. W. Servis; chief of fire department, Joseph Edwards; assessor, L. Frank Hinkley; city solicitor, Claude L. Allen; building inspector, Allan S. Smith; sealer of weights and measures, William L. Pierce; registrar of voters, Victor C. Kirmes.

WAKEFIELD.

Citizens of the west side of the town will meet in Traders hall tonight to organize a civic league. The following have been appointed to draw up by-laws and perfect the organization: William E. Eaton, Edwin K. Blake, Harry L. Thayer, George W. Killorin, J. Lewis Coon, William E. Rogers, Gen. G. A. Goodale, Sidney G. Watkins, Clarence E. Learned, J. Frank Dunbar, W. Raymond Emerson.

George H. Taylor, president, and Harris M. Dolbear will represent the Merchants Association at the dinner and meeting of the trade extension committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Somerset tonight.

READING.

The high school orchestra will give its annual concert in the high school hall Friday evening, assisted by the high school chorus and glee clubs. Miss Asunta Michilini will be the soloist. The members of the orchestra are the Misses Dorothy Davies, Helen Johnson, Gladys Willis, Charles Stratton, Lawrence Buck, Arthur Michilini and Gile Davies. Miss Dorothy Dey of the high school faculty will be the director.

Rose Turner will lecture before the Woman's Club, Friday afternoon, and will give personal reminiscences of Whistler.

CHELSEA.

The local branch of the Teachers' Annuity Guild has elected: Chairman, Daniel P. Clifford, principal of Carter school; secretary, Miss Minnie Part-
ridge; treasurer, Miss Eliza Abbott; Miss Elmina S. Winship received the nomination for trustee of the state guild.

The Mendelssohn concert will be given in Williams school hall this evening. The members will be assisted by Miss Anna C. Cambridge, soprano; Miss Irma Seydel, violinist; Frederic A. Kennedy, tenor, and the Boston Festival Orchestra Club.

MALDEN.

The school board has voted to install classes in sewing in school hours for the upper grammar grades and has appropriated \$800 for an instructor. The committee has also voted to give instruction to pupils during special preparation in typewriting during the afternoons at the high school and will elect an instructor at a salary of \$2.50 per day.

The street and water commission has requested the city council for an appropriation of \$2500 for the extension of the high pressure water service in Edge-
worth.

BROCKTON.

The estimates fixed by the city finance committee in making up the appropriations list will be reported to the common council this evening. The committee was obliged to cut \$63,000 from the estimates from departments to get within the \$115 tax limit law.

The annual roll call of the Franklin Methodist church will take place this evening, with a supper. Addresses will be by the Rev. A. W. C. Anderson of Fall River and the Rev. Francis Speare of Woonsocket, R. I., former pastors.

FITCHBURG.

The city has turned over to the park commission that portion of land on Walton street used last summer as a playground. This will secure the land exclusively for the benefit of the children.

WALTHAM.

Former Senator John L. Harvey and Mr. Brewer, city engineer, will speak before the grade crossing abolition committee of the Board of Trade this evening.

ARLINGTON.

Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., will meet in Grand Army hall this evening. The W. R. C. 43 is meeting in the same hall this afternoon. Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer presiding.

LEXINGTON.

The Historical Society will meet Tuesday evening in the Hancock-Clarke house with Fred S. Piper, the president, in the chair. Miss Mabel P. Cooke will read a paper.

HOLBROOK.

The Mutual Relief Association has elected: President, George B. French; recording secretary, Zenas A. French; financial secretary, Gilbert Wiggins; treasurer, Walter E. White.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The Men's Club will meet in the Follen church Feb. 20 at 8 o'clock. Oscar Needham is president.

PEMBROKE.

The Joseph E. Simmons W. R. C. will observe Lincoln's birthday at Grand Army hall Monday evening.

OPPOSES ANY PLAN FOR RECALL REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER

(Continued from Page One.)

revision of the recall clause and asks for a fair trial of its provisions.

The association also registers opposition to abolishment of the Boston finance commission and favors reference to the people of any proposed amendments.

Relative to the recall clause the association, through its secretary, Charles C. Jackson, says today:

"Three bills have been introduced providing that the necessary number of votes to call for a new election shall be a majority of the votes cast instead of a majority of the entire electorate."

"One bill provides for a new election upon a majority of 30,000 and two bills eliminate the question of recall entirely by providing that the term of the mayor shall be but two years instead of four."

"A bill has been introduced with somewhat elaborate provisions for recall. This provides that the question shall be presented to the voters at every state election and if voted in the affirmative on two successive years then an election shall be held in accordance with the twice expressed wish of the voters."

"The Charter Association appreciates fully the practical impossibility of securing a majority of the entire electorate of Boston on the question of recall, but the Charter Association cannot recom-
mend that this provision of the charter be amended at the present sitting of the Legislature."

Relative to the referendum, Mr. Jackson says: "A bill has been introduced providing that the charter shall be amended, altered or repealed only with the consent of the people of Boston."

"While the Charter Association does not believe that any of the vital features of the city charter should be changed until a fair trial has been given in order to determine their merits or demerits, nevertheless the association does believe that if there is to be any change such change should be made only with the consent of the people."

"The salient features of the charter were submitted to the people for adoption in 1900. Provisions thus adopted should only be altered in the same way, to wit, by referendum."

ROCKLAND.

Union Glee Club has elected: Clerk, Charles S. Beal; financial secretary, Joseph W. Richards; auditor, Joshua S. Gray; directors, Benjamin A. Burrell, Burton O. Estes, James H. Hunt, Dr. Charles E. Knight, John G. Owens, Joseph W. Richards, William A. Studley, Harry S. Torrey, George W. Torrey, E. T. Wright and Frank A. Walker. The directors subsequently elected John G. Owens president and George W. Torrey vice-president.

WINTHROP.

Mrs. Fred W. Woodcock is chairman of the committee which is arranging the details of the play to be given for charity Friday evening by the Women's Alliance of the Unitarian church.

The fourth quarterly conference and election of officers will be held at the Methodist church this evening. A. P. Sharp of Lynn, district superintendent, will preside.

QUINCY.

Unity Circle Kings Daughters has elected: President, Mrs. Annie E. Shaw; vice-president, Mrs. Emma S. Moore; recording secretary, Mrs. Mabel Badger; corresponding secretary, Miss Addie Parks; treasurer, Miss Alice S. Hatch.

Mrs. May Alden Ward is lecturing on "Current Events" before the Women's Club this afternoon.

RANDOLPH.

Exercises appropriate to Lincoln day will be held in the Stetson high school Monday. C. S. Whitcomb, head master of the Brockton high school, will deliver an address.

Officers of Blue Hill lodge, K. P., will be installed tonight.

LEOMINSTER.

Lincoln day exercises will be given at the high school Friday evening. By invitation from the principal, John C. Hall, Charles H. Stevens post, G. A. R., will be present. Exercises will also be held at the Unitarian church Sunday. The post will attend by invitation of the Rev. Frederick J. Gould.

REVERE.

A short play will be given in the vestry of Trinity church this evening for the benefit of the church work.

The new fire house for the Revere street section will be at the junction of Revere and Freeman streets. The cost price of the lot is \$600.

EASTON.

The topic for discussion at the meeting of Easton grange this evening is "Some Things Which Ought to Happen in Our Town."

The Oakland Club has engaged Ames Memorial hall for its annual ball Feb. 21.

BRAintree.

The Men's Club of All Souls Unitarian church held its monthly dinner Wednesday evening. Elmer L. Curtis of Hingham and Thomas Curley of Boston gave addresses.

WEYMOUTH.

Edward W. Hunt, chairman of the board of selectmen, is a candidate for reelection. John B. Whalen and Charles T. Bailey are also candidates.

TECH PHONE EXPERT, BACK FROM ENGLAND, COMPARES SYSTEMS

Government ownership and nationalization of the telephone systems of this country would be a difficult problem on account of great size of the United States. In the opinion of Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, head of the electrical department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, advisor of the Massachusetts highway commission in telephone matters, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and consulting electrical engineer retained by the British government to appraise the telephone properties of England.

Professor Jackson expressed praise today over the manner of his recent reception at the hands of the British government.

In regard to the question that this country follow the example of England and take over the telephone systems, Professor Jackson said that the comparatively small size of England makes it possible to utilize the postal, telegraph and telephone services to the highest degree. England has almost perfect co-operation between the postal, telephone and telegraph systems. A letter can be sent by the ordinary English post and when marked "telephone delivery," the contents is telephoned to the addressee from the postoffice to which it is sent.

A reverse service has also been provided by the government whereby a message could be telephoned to the postoffice, there to be written and mailed in the ordinary manner.

Questioned as to the possibility of adopting such features in America, Professor Jackson said he believed that the speed at which all business is conducted here would interfere with the operation of such a system in this country.

Government control in England, according to Professor Jackson, is government ownership. In this country there is much government supervision dealing with rates, class of service, and the like, he said, but in the British Isles they had gone to the foundation and taken over entire ownership of the property.

Telephone rates for measured service in England, which have often been cited as examples of low cost service, are much the same as the rates in effect in this city, according to Professor Jackson, but he asserts the efficiency of the telephone and telegraph systems of England is not so great as in this country.

Professor Jackson expects to return to England next summer to work at appraising the telephone lines. Tonight he will go to New York to preside at the meeting of the board of directors of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Friday.

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NEW SUBURBAN Telephone Rates

In order to supply the requirements of such Suburban Telephone users as are not fully provided for by the New Rate Schedule, it has been decided to add One-Party and Two-Party Unlimited Residence Service, covering all Suburban Districts, as follows:

Unlimited One-Party Residence Line, \$45.

(Reduced from \$54 in old schedule.)

Unlimited Two-Party Residence Line, \$36.

(Reduced from \$42 in old schedule.)

TWO-PARTY LINES EQUIPPED WITH DIVIDED RINGING

Subscribers desiring these or other classes of service under the New Schedule are invited to call Fort Hill 7600 (free of charge) and consult the Rate Department

NEW ENGLAND
TELEPHONE



AND TELEGRAPH
COMPANY

DEPARTMENT HEADS ASKED BY MAYOR TO MAKE REPORTS SOON

William Leahy, secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald, intends that the city departments shall not delay in submitting their annual reports, and in order to impress the fact that the law calls for the annual reports within 30 days after the close of the fiscal year, he has sent on behalf of the mayor, a circular letter to the heads of all departments, calling for the immediate filing of the reports.

Mr. Leahy sees no reason why the reports should not be ready on the first of March and this would enable the office force to get the Municipal Register for 1910 out by the middle of March. In former years the registers have been delayed considerably.

Last year the first departmental reports came to the office of the mayor in February and March, but many, it is said, were not submitted until October and November, and has not yet been received.

This makes it necessary for the mayor's office, when requests are made for the latest reports from organizations or officials of other cities, to supply reports which are approximately two years old.

At the city printing plant the type for the municipal register was held over from last year as set up. It is expected that the necessary changes this year will be very few and this will mean getting the register out at a very early date, probably many months ahead of former years.

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NORTH READING PROTESTS TAKING IPSWICH RIVER

NORTH READING, Mass.—A special town meeting at the town hall on Wednesday unanimously voted to oppose having the Ipswich river taken by Salem, Beverly and Peabody for a supplementary water supply.

The following committee was appointed to attend legislative hearings and if necessary to call counsel to protect the town's interests in the river: Joseph D. Gowing chairman, Arthur F. Upton secretary; Herbert L. Abbott, Irving F. Batchelder, A. C. Stickey, Edward A. Carpenter, H. A. Upton, J. B. MacLane, A. G. Barber, C. H. Nicholls.

This town and Wilmington regard the river as their natural water supply, and Wilmington has already formed a plan to take water from it for municipal purposes.

Others selected to the board of the new division are: Thomas Prince Beal, Jr., Walter S. Bucklin, John Wells Farley, S. Harold Green, John W. Halliwell, Frank J. Ludwig, Walworth Pierce and Charles T. Russell.

TECH'S PLAY FOR 1911 THE BEST IT HAS EVER GIVEN, SAYS MANAGER

That the play "Frenzied French," by Edwin C. Vose '11 and Wellesley J. Seligman '12, will be the best theatrical production ever staged by the undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the opinion of Irving White Wilson '11, general manager, and other officers. Technology's annual show is the social event of the year at the institute and will be given in junior week in April.

The first call for candidates has been issued by the stage manager, Erwin Haskell Schell '12, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Eugene Sanger, the coach, has begun the work of molding the Technology youths into attractive stage beauties.

Mr. Vose, co-author of the show, is from Newtonville, Mass., and is a senior in course II, sanitary engineering. He was one of the authors of last year's show, "Queen of the Cannibal Isles," and wrote a number of lyrics. Mr. Vose also wrote three of the lyrics for the Tech show, 1909.

Although Mr. Seligman is well known in the field of athletics at the institute this is his initial appearance as an author. He has been a member of the varsity track team since his freshman year and was connected with the Tech, the student daily, until he resigned to become history editor of Technique, 1911. He is from Brookline and is a junior in course III, mining engineering.

Competition for the Tech show poster will be announced within a few days and the prize of \$10 will be awarded to the student submitting the best drawing. The poster will contain the words "Tech-show" and the title of the play "Frenzied French."

Mr. Wilson of Bloomington, Ill., has been chosen general manager of Tech show, 1911. His appointment was confirmed recently by the institute committee and considered a popular one as Mr. Wilson has been an active man in all track affairs since entering Technology.

He is a member of course XIV. His efficient work on last year's Tech show board led to his promotion this year. He is a member of the Electrical Engineering Society, Walker Club Masque, and Phi Phi fraternity on the Fenway.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the proposed amendment to the constitution, authorizing the election of Senators by the people:

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—The salient fact is that the question of the popular election of Senators has been brought for discussion into the forum where it really belongs. The Senate is designated by the constitution to be the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members.

SAVANNAH NEWS—There is this thing to be taken into consideration—namely, that if the constitution is changed so that Senators will be chosen by the people it will not be long before there will be two other demands—one that the terms of Senators shall be less than six years, as at present, and that the little states shall not have the same representation in the Senate as the big ones.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—The proposed amendment not only changes the machinery by which the Senator is elected, but it changes his political status. He will be no longer a servant of his state in a body in which all the states of the Union are equal, but he will be merely the representative of the people who vote for him.

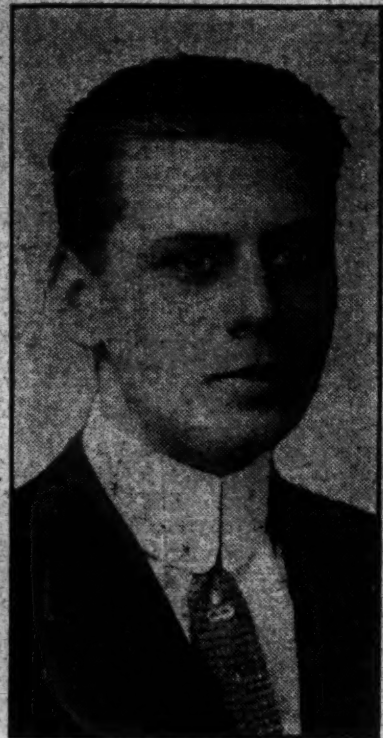
RICHMOND TIMES-DESPATCH—If Senators are to be elected by the people and for the people population should be the basis of representation in the Senate, as well as in the House. The right of the states to representation in the Senate as political entities being disturbed, the amendment should go further and provide that states without a certain number of people should be deprived of representation in the Senate.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—It is by no means certain that the average character and ability of Senators would be raised by popular election. The Senate, elected by Legislatures, has always shown a higher average quality of membership than the House. But it is not to be denied that there would be far less chance for intrigue and corruption in election by the people than in election by Legislatures.

NEW YORK WORLD—No real political progress will be made in this country by stripping state Legislatures of their powers. Legislatures must be made more responsible, not less so. That is one of the reasons why the World doubts the wisdom of popular election of United States Senators. Every time a Legislature loses one of its functions it loses in dignity and in its capacity for public service.

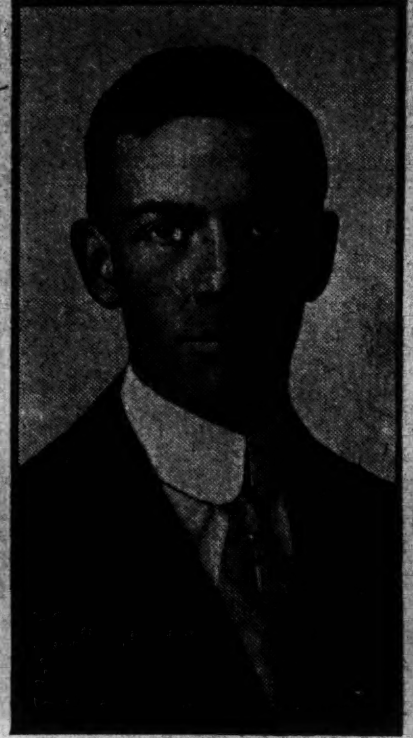
SPRINGFIELD UNION—If it were certain that the direct election of Senators would prove as beneficial as the advocates of that method profess to believe then the constitution might well be amended if for no other reason than to make our fundamental law square with practice, but until experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the change we would better let the constitution stand as it is.

CAST FOR NEW TECH PLAY BEGINS REHEARSALS



EDWIN C. VOSE.

Newtonville student at Technology who is co-author of "Frenzied French" and has written many lyrics.



IRVING W. WILSON.

The general manager of Technology undergraduates' presentation of "Frenzied French."



WELLESLEY J. SELIGMAN.

Co-author of "Frenzied French," soon to be presented by the Technology undergraduates.

BEGINS TO COLLECT DATA ON VALUE OF BOSTON-TEXAS CANAL

The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association is trying to obviate the possibility of the federal engineers reporting adversely on the project for an inland canal from Boston to the Rio Grande river by having agents in Massachusetts gather statistics and other data showing the engineers that such a canal would be profitable to the government.

Some time ago Colonel Abbot, the local army engineer, sent out a letter telling what the engineers' proposition was and asking for statistics to show that the venture would be a profitable one to the government. Many responses were received, but while they have all been favorable to such a canal as a benefit to New England they failed to state its financial worth to the government.

It is said that the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association will consult the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the organizations affiliated with the Massachusetts Board of Trade.

ELECTION COSTS FILED BY CITY ASSOCIATIONS

Reports of expenses for the year have been filed at the office of the city clerk by the Democratic city committee and the Public School Association. The first named organization is \$1693 in debt, having expended that sum over and above the receipts, which were \$12,950.

Governor Foss contributed \$6000 and Mayor Fitzgerald and Congressman Peters \$1000 each; \$500 was given by John F. McDonald, Sheriff Seavey, District Attorney Pelletier, Martin M. Lomasney and William F. Fitzgerald; Joseph J. Lannin gave \$350; Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer, \$300; Jeremiah J. McNamara \$250; Joseph A. Maynard \$250; William F. McClellan \$200; P. J. Brady \$200; Andrew A. Badaracco \$200; Josiah Quincy \$200; Francis M. Carroll \$200; John P. Manning, Dr. Francis X. Mahoney and Joseph J. Byrne \$100 each.

The total receipts of the Public School Association, including loans, were \$11,082.08 and the total paid out, also including sums paid on loans, was \$7715.85. The total of the money borrowed was \$2285, upon which \$1050 was paid back. The balance in the treasury is \$3366.83.

Money was borrowed from the following: John F. Moors \$1200, Philip Cabot \$825, Joseph Lee \$800. The association paid back \$900 to Mr. Moors and \$150 to Mr. Cabot.

President Laurence Minot of the Good Government Association gave \$800, Mrs. F. C. Shattuck \$300, Mary L. Ware \$200 and the following \$100 each: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jackson, Mrs. Ralph B. Williams, John E. Thayer, Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard College, Charles J. Paine, Frank G. Webster, Frank E. Peabody, F. L. Higginson, Mary S. Ames, Henry L. Higginson, Charles W. Hubbard, James J. Storror, Mrs. James J. Storror, Mrs. Joseph Lee.

MELROSE RESOLVE FOR RECIPROCITY

Melrose Republicans sent a telegram to Senator Lodge at Washington on Wednesday night endorsing reciprocity with Canada. The resolution was introduced by Charles H. Adams, a member of the Republican state committee, and received the unanimous endorsement of all those present. It read:

"The Melrose Republican city committee, together with leading Republicans of the city and prominent guests, by unanimous vote, endorse President Taft's reciprocity measures and urge their hearty support by the senators and congressmen from Massachusetts."

Norman S. White, of Brookline and James S. Lyford, naval officer of the port of Boston, were present.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Col. T. C. Woodbury, report to Presidio of San Francisco.

1st Lieut. P. H. Bagby, thirtieth infantry, detailed as professor at Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.

Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, quartermaster, to home preparatory to retirement.

1st Lieut. Kerry, medical reserve corps, resignation.

1st Lieut. H. B. Williams, orders Jan. 31, amended to relieve him from active duty upon expiration of leave of absence granted.

1st Lieut. P. W. Beck, infantry, unassigned, to thirtieth infantry for temporary duty.

Navy Orders.

Ensign E. F. Cutts to the Castine for instruction.

Arrived, Hannibal at Norfolk, Maryland and West Virginia at Monterey, Paducah at Cape Gracias-a-Dios.

Sailed, Marietta, from Key West for New York.

Navy Notes.

NEW YORK—The Marietta will remain at New York for 10 days before proceeding to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

WASHINGTON—The following tentative schedule is announced for the work of the Atlantic fleet for the coming summer. The vessels of the fleet will leave their respective home yards about May 1 and proceed as follows:

First division—Base on Narragansett bay; operate between Cape Cod and New York.

Second division—Base on Hampton roads; operate between New York and southern drill grounds.

Third division—Base on Pensacola and Key West; operate in gulf of Mexico. This division will arrive at Pensacola by May 7 and the Idaho will proceed to New Orleans, arriving by May 10 for the purpose of making a trip up the Mississippi river as far as Natchez.

Fourth division—Base on Cape Cod; operate north of Cape Cod.

About July 1 the divisions will visit ports on the Atlantic coast, to be designated later, to spend the Fourth of July.

The four divisions, together with the armored cruisers (fifth division), scouts and torpedo fleet, will rendezvous about July 6, probably in Cape Cod bay, for fleet exercises during July and August.

On July 1 the New Jersey, Maine, Missouri, Ohio and Utah are scheduled to join the fleet and the 21-ship fleet organization will become effective.

ENDEAVOR FUND
PASSES \$26,000

Funds for the proposed new world's headquarters building in Boston for the Christian Endeavor movement are steadily growing. Up to date \$26,078 of the \$50,000 quota to be raised in Boston has been subscribed, the business men's committee in charge of the work announces today.

Contributions acknowledged today are: F. P. Carpenter, \$500; Federal Trust Company, \$100; A. J. Shattuck, \$50; Robert H. Gardner, \$50; Ernest Acker, \$25; J. G. T., \$20; Frederick H. Payne, 10; Edwin D. Mead, \$10; Benjamin C. Lane, \$10; a friend, \$5; Gertrude F. Thompson, \$1; Etta P. Blanchard, \$1; total, \$782; previously reported, \$25,296; grand total, \$26,078.

TUFTS-SOMERVILLE CLUB PARTY.

Nearly 100 boys from the Somerville high and Latin schools were guests on Wednesday evening at a party given in Goddard gymnasium, Tufts College, by the members of the Tufts-Somerville Club. Among the guests was George L. Baxter, principal of the Somerville Latin school.

CAR FALLS INTO RIVER.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Five women are known to have been lost when a street car plunged through an open draw on Eighth street into the Sheboygan river here this morning.

REVISION IS URGED IN STUDY COURSES OF MALDEN SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page One.)

meetings of the teachers to discuss and revise the courses of studies. His report says:

"The courses of study have had no thorough and systematic revision for the past 10 years although new text books and changes in subjects have been made. That usages and interpretation may not vary too greatly, that the departure from the essential uniform basis of elementary education may not proceed too far and that certain subjects may not be exploited at the expense of others, I recommend that our course of study should be thoroughly overhauled and put into concrete form as rapidly as possible.

"Our high school provides excellent courses of instruction in practical college preparatory and culture subjects, but in the department of applied science, commercial studies, manual and domestic training, drawing and art there still remains much to be realized.

"Little is done in the schools in the way of voice culture for individuals and almost nothing in the systematic study of composers and their works, or of the classification of music in a manner similar to the study of authors and their writings. The course of music should provide instrumental as well as vocal instruction; it should familiarize our students with many of the best compositions and cultivate their appreciation of the masterpieces; it should even encourage the writing of simple musical compositions.

"To counteract the influence of cheap, sentimental songs, the schools should provide by class work, recitals, glee clubs and orchestras, by lectures and study, an abundance of good music.

"The department of our school system most in need of extension and development is that of manual arts. Drawing and art is organized—in manual work hardly more than a beginning has been made. This age is characterized by highly organized and skilled handiwork.

"The immediate extension of our work should be the various phases of sloyd and woodwork for boys, applied art work, sewing and cooking for girls. Whatever schools can do towards training girls for future home makers should be done.

"Instruction in arithmetic, reading, writing, science, Latin, music and the like constitute but a part of the whole of the public schools."

FURNITURE BOWLERS DANCE.

About 400 couples attended the second ball held under the auspices of the Boston Retail Furniture Bowling League in International hall, Roxbury, Wednesday night. All of the guests were presented with a souvenir containing the names of the members of the teams and the team standings and averages.

GOOD ROADS FOR CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, Mass.—Chatham has appropriated about \$11,000 to complete a circuit of good roads about town for automobilists, extending from the terminus near the lighthouse through Bridge street to the harbor and also sections at West Chatham, Chathamport and Old Harbor.

ANOTHER GULF FLIGHT TRIAL.

HAVANA — J. A. D. McCurdy today shipped the aeroplane in which he flew from Key West to within 10 miles of Havana back to the latter city in preparation for another attempt to fly across the gulf within 10 days.

CONFERENCE AT HAVERHILL.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The quarterly Merrimack valley conference was held on Wednesday at the Mt. Washington Universalist church, attended by delegates from Lowell, Lawrence, Methuen, Nashua, N. H., Amesbury and this city. The next meeting will be at Lowell on March 8.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN MEETING.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The annual convention of the Haverhill district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association was held in the Winter Street Free Baptist church Wednesday, the schools represented being Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Merrimack, West Newbury and Boxford.

DENY COLOMBIAN SECESSION.

BOGOTA, Colombia.—A denial of the report of a secession movement in the Atlantic departments is made by the Colombian government.

TUFTS CLUB TO MEET.

Tufts College Club of Boston will meet for the first time this year Friday evening at the Boston City Club. Dinner will be served at 6:30 and addresses will

LARENCE H. DEMPSEY.

NEWS BRIEFS

VOTES FOR WOMAN SENATOR.

DENVER, Col.—A woman received a vote for United States senator in the Colorado Legislature. She was Mrs. Katherine M. Cooke, former state superintendent of public schools.

W. J. BRYAN PLANTS ORCHARD.

HOUSTON, Tex.—William J. Bryan, after spending a few hours recently in Houston, left for Tucson, Ariz. Colonel Bryan has devoted the winter to lecturing and supervising the planting of a large citrus fruit orchard.

YALE CLASS BUREAU REPORTS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first report of the Yale University bureau of class secretaries shows that for the first year apart from the salary of the manager it has more than paid expenses. One of the plans before the organization is the publication of summarized biographies of all Yale graduates.

ASK FOOD FOR CHINESE.

WASHINGTON—An appeal for food and supplies for Chinese has been sent out by the American Red Cross. It anticipates favorable action by the Senate on a bill passed by the House authorizing the use of an army transport to carry American contributions.

DR. VON LECOQ TO LECTURE.

Dr. Albert von Lecoq of the Berlin Ethnological Museum will give two lectures on the civilization of ancient Turkestan before the Lowell Institute in Huntington hall March 13 and 15.

JAMES WALKER PASSES ON.

James Walker, a business man of Chelsea since 1872, passed on at his home on County road, Chelsea, late Wednesday. He was a member of the Walker Chemical & Extract Company and had been active in political affairs.

MRS. WARD'S ESTATE TO HUSBAND.

An estate of \$95,500 was left by the Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward of Newton, according to the inventory filed with her will Wednesday in the Middlesex probate court. The entire estate is left to her husband.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL PASSES.

WASHINGTON—The Senate Wednesday concurred in the House amendments to Senator Cullom's bill providing for the erection in Washington of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. The House so amended the bill as to place Senator Cullom and Speaker Cannon on the permanent commission. The bill now requires only the President's signature to make it a law.

YACHT CLUB HOLDS BALL.

Guests from city and state were present at the forty-third anniversary ball of the South Boston Yacht Club in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, Wednesday night. Commodore and Mrs. John F. Burke led the military march with 150 couples following.

LLOYD-GEORGE MAY RESIGN.

NAPLES—There is a rumor here that David Lloyd-George, the British chancellor of the exchequer, will resign.

SAN FRANCISCO INDORSSED.

WASHINGTON—San Francisco was indorsed Thursday by the unanimous vote of the Senate committee on industrial expositions for the Panama canal exposition. The resolution declaring for San Francisco was ordered reported in the form in which it passed the House.

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Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

48 and 50 Temple Place

Annual February Markdown of Shoes

This is the only sale of the year in which we mark down our ENTIRE stock of high-grade shoes of all kinds for

Men, Women and Children

Our February Markdown is not an odd lot nor odd-size sale; every pair of shoes in our shop is substantially reduced in price.

This is your opportunity; take advantage of it ALL PURCHASES ARE FOR CASH as usual

MUSIC IN BOSTON

DOUBLE BILL AT OPERA.

At the Boston opera house last night "L'Enfant Prodiges" was sung as a prelude to "Hansel and Gretel." The interesting point of Debussy's youthful piece in this age of woman is that in this version of the story it is the mother who meets the repentant son half way and intercedes for him with the father. As a mother whose long-lost son is returned Miss Nielsen is womanly and sweet but not very convincing. When she discovers him in the exhausted wanderer she immediately drops his head back on to the garden bench while she stands in an approved stage attitude to hope that God has not given him back only to take him away again. A mother with her long-lost boy in her arms would not let go her hold of him again right away for anything or anybody.

Miss Mattfeld was again triumphant as the trig, merry, capable and smart Gretelchen. Her tight little pigtail and her "shining morning face" flash as joyously about the stage as if her years numbered only 10. What she is able to do with the folk tones is a lesson in art for aspiring students. Herr Goritz was such a success as the uproarious father that one missed him at the recall after the first act. His sound, splendid voice made the sincere music of Humperdinck carry even while the comedian was absorbing attention by his rollicking fun. The descent of the angels over the sleeping children makes a stunning stage picture, but the criticism holds good it would seem that quite so gorgeous an array of angelic haberdashery (not to say millinery, as one remembers the rickety wings) is less convincing as an angelic vision than one or two white robed figures might be. And yet this scene is perhaps the reminder which the audience needs that Humperdinck saw much more than a merry child's tale in his libretto. All the human experience of hope and fear, love and joy and victory are implicit in the story and the music reminds us of all these things. Hansel pushing the old witch to burn in her own fires, thus setting free the enchanted gingerbread boys and girls is Sir Galahad setting free the lovely imprisoned virtues. Those who lay under the spell of evil are restored to their normal state by the victory of one. The honor done to simple homely joys, besides, in thus surrounding them with the dignity and glowing splendors of this music is another service which

follow with David T. Montague '89, president of the club, as toastmaster. Judge Lloyd E. White '73, Melvin M. Johnson '92 and Albert M. Gilmer, instructor of English at Tufts, are to speak.

WOMAN SAVES MANY FROM FIRE.

CHICAGO—More than 100 men and women residents of the Stanley Terrace apartments fled from a fire discovered in the building early today. No one was lost. The firemen declare this is due to the bravery of Mrs. Anna Manning, who awakened by the smoke carried her two children to safety and ran through the halls of the building giving the alarm.

F. A. CARPENTER PASSES ON.

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Frank A. Carpenter, for many years a resident of Winchester, passed on at his home on Norwood street Wednesday.

WALTER BROWNE PASSES ON.

NEW YORK—Walter Browne, whose play "Everywoman" modernizing the old English play of "Everyman" is to have its first production in Hartford, Conn., tonight, passed on today. Mr. Browne was a newspaperman.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp Department

for the Children

Every Other Saturday,

"This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit. The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's Monitor

G. WILDES SMITH CO.
158 TREMONT STREET

ODDS AND ENDS of Neckwear, Belts, Sweaters, Flannel Waists, Riding Skirts, Wash Skirts, Petticoats, Wash Suits, Fur Scarfs, Long Silk Coats, Satin Shoulder Scarfs, etc., Marked Down Regardless of Cost.

\$3.50 LINEN WAISTS...\$1.95
Tailored Waists made from best quality of pure Irish linen, \$1.50, marked from \$3.50.

HAIR GOODS
— ONLY BEST MATERIALS USED —
MADAME MAY & CO.
(Established 1887.)
Manicuring, Toilet Articles, Hairdressing, Specialties in Facial Cleansing, etc., etc.
215 TRINITY BLDG., 107

BOSTON NATIONAL STYLE SHOW

America Claims Her Own in Woman's Dress

Practical Shirt Waist, the Sensible Short Skirt and Other Admirable Garments Originated in This Country.

As the style show progresses, its possibilities become more apparent. Its promoters have built better than they knew. It is more than probable that 10 or 15 years hence, perhaps less, will see America a recognized authority on matters of dress, not displacing any masters of the old world, but putting her own beside them. Less than 25 years ago Paris was the only place heard of or thought of with regard to things sartorial. Then the English tailored suits (copied from the American) came in, and in the last few years Vienna has come to the front. Paris is still the big center, but there are some who declare it takes the American city to give the exclusive touch. America, excelling in so many things, long ago evolved a dress type of her own, but was afraid to declare it. It was so good, however, that Paris approved of it, took it up, put her seal upon it, and returned it as her own, and America so received it.

Paris creations always are beautiful, but designed for Parisian women and

Parisian life, are not at all suitable to the needs of the average American woman. The shirt waist and short skirt were evolved for her, and from them the tailored suit. This was caught up by the English, taken over to France, and when it came back to this country with the approval of the best dressers of two capitals, America accepted it as a foreign fashion and has gone on contentedly wearing it with never a thought of claiming her own. Several times Paris has tried to put a stop to the shirt waist, purely an American production, but every time American women have refused to give up this sensible, practical little garment, and Paris herself has continued to wear it. The more she wears it, the better she likes it; it is comfortable, it is pretty, it is trim, and it may be inexpensive. Good-looking ones can be made at home out of a few yards of material that may not cost over a cent a yard, but there are shirt waists that take nearly half of a \$100 bill. A year or so ago Paris spent over \$1,000,000 in American made shirt waists and they are as popular there today as they ever were.

The short skirt that goes with the shirt waist also is an American idea. Today it is worn on the streets of Paris by the best class of her women. The once popular plaited skirt began its reign in America. Likewise the unlined skirt and the cross-saddle riding skirt. The jumper suit, the Prince Chap coat, the Gibson waist and the Peter Thomsons all came into being on this side of the water and became the vogue on the other. The American costume is admired in Europe for the precision of its cut, its artistic and individual lines, its perfect fit and its irreproachable workmanship. In fact,

America has her own styles already and it is high time for her to claim them. Merely Claiming Our Own.

It is therefore seen it is no audacious thing the American tailors are undertaking. They are only asserting their own and frankly blaming themselves that they had not done it long ago. They charge that for years they have educated their customers to believe that no good fashion originated over here, that the tailors and costumers of America were only good copyists of imported styles and unable to create anything of their own. The wonder to them now that they have waked up is that so many good mechanics and artists of tailoring and dress-making should have docilely admitted their inability in their own craft. The style show is proof in itself that this professed inability was only a confession of weakness in speaking for themselves.

The goal they have set is already a present and admitted fact. Their task is to make it recognized. Their work must be largely educational. It was true for so long that the best of everything in this new country came from abroad that the public came to think of domestic makes as always inferior. Tailors, dress-makers and tradesmen acquiesced in this until to say that a thing was "imported" was to use the word that immediately opened the purse strings. Some things from other countries must be better than things produced here, for it is not to be expected one should have the best of everything, but not a few of America's manufactures are better than those that can be procured from any other country. It is the aim to prove this and the designers and manufacturers certainly will. It is confidently expected that a few years hence "America" will be as strong a stamp of approval as "Paris" now is.

Foreign Rivalry

London has never sought to lead in women's fashions as Vienna has done, therefore the rise of the latter city in this matter is followed with interest and an indication of what America may expect, only that America already has created her styles and sent them over

Possibilities of the Sartorial Exposition in Benefits to Domestic Industries Daily Becoming More Apparent.

The world. No small part of the work to be accomplished will be among Americans themselves. They will have to learn to appreciate their own, and no doubt will as soon as their attention is brought to it seriously, especially as they see costumes wrought higher and higher in artistry. Freed from limitations of their own making, inspired by a common interest, and held by a mutual confidence and support, it is to be expected that a greater originality and a wider range of it will be expressed. Maker, customer and manufacturer, brought into close touch as they never before have been, each working separately yet all interdependent, will bring out greater beauty and harmony of material with design than they have ever done. As in Europe, it is to be supposed a single idea will be carried through all the details of a costume, even to the color of the hoods and eyes.

A few imported models at the show are especially interesting by comparison with those produced by home modistes. They are beautiful, of course, but no more so than those of American make, and present no striking contrast. The American, in fact, presents all that can be expected in point of art, originality of line, cut, workmanship and design. His ideas are perfectly adapted to the needs of the American woman, and it is to be expected that their future, like that of numerous predecessors, will leave their impress on foreign models. This show has historical significance in its indisputable exposition that America is already a factor in the world of style.

Fine Workmanship

The workmanship on some of the garments is the finest that has ever been

seen. The hand-stitching is a marvel. The cut and inlay work is exquisite. A particularly beautiful suit showing this is a piazza costume of white broadcloth. It is very plain, severe in cut, but on the lapels of the coat, the cuffs of the kimono sleeves and about 12 inches up from the foot of the short skirt, is a delicate tracery of a grass green color which upon examination proves to be an inlay wondrously worked out.

A suit, so plain that it can be worn for travel or business, so elegant that it is suitable for much dressier occasions, is trimmed with a cording formed of the goods itself by running it with a heavy silk thread of a darker shade than the goods and drawing it together in such a way as to form a moderately heavy cording. There are rows and rows of this arranged in design and so perfectly done that there is no a pucker even where the cordings stop. The material is as flat as though it had been stretched and the ornamentation glued upon it.

Important to LADIES

For this week, we will make to your measure, from our new spring line of imported satins of about two hundred different styles and shades of cloths (no two suits alike), lined with all-silk satin for \$27.50

A suit that would be hard to duplicate for double the amount. It is an advantage to call at once, and make your selection. Perfect fit and shape guaranteed.

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They are made of the finest silk and best wool and mohair and can easily be distinguished by their beauty and regularity of finish and softness in handle.
They are stamped every five yards on the selvage with the manufacturer's name (B. Priestley & Co.) in gilt letters and they are rolled on the "VARNISHED BOARD," which is the PRIESTLEY TRADE MARK.
They come in all the fashionable weaves and colors of the season.
FOR SALE AT THE LEADING RETAIL DRY GOODS STORES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

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Orders will be accepted during February for Foulard Gowns and Tailored Suits, at large concessions from usual prices.

Copies of the latest Model Gowns, made of Foulard, new designs. 85.00 to 125.00

Tailored Suits of attractive materials. Advance models. 65.00

Recent importation of Lingerie Gowns.

Thirty-fourth Street.
New York.

SHOP NOTES ON WOMEN'S WEAR

TWO of the most notable successes of the style show are exhibited by Alexandre M. Green of 26 East Thirty-third street, New York. Mr. Green is the inventor of the famous autohail which is the vogue in Paris, and also the beautification of the pantalon skirt as exhibited at the show. One of these in a purple-black velveteen is among the most beautiful costumes there. Mr. Green's work is distinguished by its quiet elegance.

La Patricia corset, embodying the best ideas as demanded by the latest modes, has a dainty corner of its own at the style show, which is visited by throngs of people. It is presided over by Mme. Sara, whose reputation as a corsetiere is wide.

Cravenette raincoats have been on the market for years and have not yet seen their superior, although there have been many imitations of them. So many have there been it is well to remember no coat is genuine unless it has the registered circular trademark stamped on the inside; in addition, a silk label is sewed at the collar or elsewhere. Containing no rubber, cravenette does not overheat or cause perspiration, and it has no disagreeable odor. The American office is at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, corner Fifteenth street.

Fabrics out of the ordinary for the making of the new gown can be obtained at the Davis East India House, 373 Boylston street. Fine silks, satins and broadcloths are carried, this house specializing in European and oriental fabrics and novelties.

It is unfortunately true that gowns will soil, but it has happily come to pass that the most elaborate costumes and most delicate of fabrics can be cleaned and otherwise renovated until they sometimes appear just to have come fresh from the modiste. Leonardo cleans everything, making a specialty of the finest kinds of work. His shops are all over the country. The executive offices are at 298 Boylston street.

Exclusive models of suits and wraps are exhibited by Charles H. Hurwitch of 31 West street. One is a handsome wrap of heavy black satin. It is suitable for evening wear or dress occasions during the day. Its lines, falling loosely from the figure yet carrying out the idea of slenderness, are exceptionally graceful.

To be seen to advantage a hat should be worn. Consequently those exhibited by Esther Rodman are all worn by the living models, who display them at their best. The large picture hats waving with plumes from which peep exquisite silken flowers are the admiration of all. The Rodman shop is in the Kensington building, 687 Boylston street.

SATIN STRIPE

Afternoon frock in amethyst tones.



(Courtesy of Samuel Courtauld & Co., Ltd., New York.)

THE picture presents a striking afternoon frock of amethyst Courtauld's silk and cotton voile, having a woven figured satin stripe. On a drop skirt of lilac-colored satin is mounted a tunic of Courtauld's voile, showing a clever combination of the stripes of the material. Matching amethyst satin forms the wide panel in the back and the flounce which is disclosed beneath the tunic. The draped revers on the bodice are of amethyst satin outlined by bands formed of the woven satin stripe of the voile. The pretty sleeves cut on the cross of the stripe are slightly gathered. The yoke of white mousseline is decorated with a sloping band of Venice lace and is veiled with silver net. Materials required: 4 yards of 44-inch Courtauld's voile, 4 1/2 yards of 27-inch satin, 11 1/2 yards 18-inch lace.

SHOP NOTES ON WOMEN'S WEAR

For this week S. D. Cohen & Co. of 694 Washington street are offering a made-to-measure suit for \$27.50, a suit it would be hard to duplicate for double the money. These suits will be made from the new spring line of suitings and lined with all-silk satin. No two garments, it is declared, will be alike.

Courtauld's English dress goods are remarkable for their even, soft appearance, which in the finer weaves, such as voiles, marquisettes and crepes, equals that of chiffon. The designs are shown in colors and brilliant silks and include stripes, checks, plaids and jacquard figures especially adapted to present and coming fashions. They are manufactured in Essex, England, by Samuel Courtauld & Co., Ltd., but there is an American office at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York. Waterproof crepe is one of the company's specialties. Its goods are found everywhere.

One of the most striking and at the same time graceful exhibits in the long lines of models at the style show is the "suffragist" gown, designed and made by Robert Pluym of Washington, D. C., who is the originator of the famous "Alice blue." Mr. Pluym told incidentally today the story of "Alice blue." He was making the costumes of Miss Alice Roosevelt in the presidency of her father, and one day was asked by her what would be the most appropriate color and shade for her to wear. He replied: "Why don't you match your eyes?" Her eyes being blue, the fascinating shade of that color was at once brought out by Mr. Pluym, and it soon became famous. In France it was known as "bleu d'Alice," and in Germany as "Alice blau." The "suffragist" gown very cleverly adapts the men's style of 1830 to the modern women's requirements. The coat alone took two weeks' work by a high grade workman.

EVENING WRAPS

Like a whisper from China is the mandarin evening wrap of a deep, golden yellow satin which is presented by one of the style show exhibitors. It is embroidered with an elaborate design worked in the same shade of silk, relieved with paler glints of the gold. It is lined with a peculiar shade of green bengal. A second evening wrap is called the butterfly, for when the arms are extended it has a striking appearance of one. It is made of a blue-green-gold-tan iridescent silk draped softly from the shoulders to fall in such a way down the front as to form the long pointed tail of the wings of some species, and the broader parts of them when the arms are extended. A graceful draping of soft satin loops and ends with long tassels forms the velvet body. Passementerie of the same iridescent colorings carries out the motting of the wings.

The Goodwin Corset now being demonstrated at Style Show is sold exclusively by ESTHER RODMAN Kensington Bldg. Rooms 214-215 Tel. 2264-1 Back Bay, BOSTON.



For Spring and Summer, 1911
For Sale At the Leading Dry Goods Stores.
Courtauld's English Dress Goods
include VOILES, MARQUISSETES and CREPES in every desirable design and coloring.

These lines are remarkable for their even, soft appearance which equals that of chiffon. The designs which are shown in colors and brilliant silk, and include stripes, checks, plaids and jacquard figures, are of the latest, and especially adapted to present and coming fashions.

The manufacturer's name (Samuel Courtauld & Co., Ltd.) appears at the end of the board or drum on which the goods are rolled.
Manufacturers, ESSEX, ENGLAND.
Manufacturers of Voiles, Silks and Wool Dress Goods, Waterproof Crepes, etc.
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CHAS. H. HURWITCH
LADIES' TAILOR
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MODELS ON EXHIBITION
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31 West Street, Boston
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FROM Russia

Visitors to the Style Show should not miss seeing our display of dress patterns, coats, blouses, waists, aprons, embroideries, opera scarfs and hand-woven linen, the work of Russian peasants, and imported by us direct from St. Petersburg.

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NATIONAL Style Show
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
FEB. 7-11,
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Advanced Seasons Styles
50 LIVING MODELS
Beautiful Decorations - Music
Seasons 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

KONTOFF Ladies' Tailor
487 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

BOSTON NATIONAL STYLE SHOW

Valuable Aid to Modistes and Costumers

They Are Permitted to Sketch Costumes at Exhibition, Take Notes on New Modes and Profit in Every Way They Can.

Lectures Given Afternoon and Evening on Corset-Fitting, and Corsets Shown That Are Built on Improved Lines.

THE style show in Horticultural hall is visited daily by modistes and costumers as well as tailors, from all over the city, and this part of the state. They are free to take notes, make sketches and profit by the exhibition in every way they can, for the idea is not merely to benefit the chosen few but to set a standard that all may follow, to penetrate into the country districts as well as direct the fashion centers.

Every afternoon and evening lectures are given on corset fitting. These are important, as no gown looks well over an imperfectly fitted corset and such an article of apparel is harder on the wearer than it is on the gown. The talks attract large crowds, as most women realize that the subject is one on which they are lacking in information.

Comfortable Corsets

If the style show does nothing more than emancipate woman from the belief that a corset is a most uncomfortable thing to wear, it will have contributed

added to her waist line and six reduced from her hips and with a freedom and ease of movement she had not known in years.

Madame does not pretend she can transform an ungainly woman into a graceful sylph, but she does say the world has been deprived of much of its natural beauty of motion through ignorance of corset-making and fitting; and that a woman who has been turned into the



View of one section of the style show in Horticultural hall, showing how the new designs are placed for inspection.

style. The skirt is long and close-fitting, as skirts must be today, but perfectly plain save for a tiny line of blue silk braid which runs up the side seams as was done on men's trousers in those old days. The coat is a cutaway with long tail and short front opening over a white silk vest low cut. Old-fashioned gold buttons ornament the coat, and the costume is completed with a soft jabot (the George Washington tie it is called) and a frill of lace at the wrists.

The orchid furnishes the idea for one of the finest evening gowns on exhibition. It is a shimmer of peacock blue marquisette over pale yellow crepe de chine and burnt orange satin. Fine gold lace, the new Persian lace, pearls and beads all contribute to carry out the orchid effect.

Peer of any is an empire gown of reseda green. The skirt is of pea green under iridescent blue marquisette with an underfounce of fillet lace. It is shirred at the waist line and finished with a heavy cord, double.

Marquis



Ladies Tailor and Habits
Maker

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ROBERT PLUM
OF WASHINGTON

NOTICE
No. 82

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Women's Tailors and Dressmakers
17 East Van Buren Street
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See GREEN AUTOHABIT

The Correct Silk-
and Wool Dress
Fabric for spring
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As serviceable as
it is beautiful—
wrinkle-proof, fray-
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ly wear proof.

Eighty shades, 5
weights, 3 widths,
\$1 to \$1.75 per yard.
The R. & S. Trade
Mark on the selvage
guarantees "Silk-
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If not on sale in
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"THE CROWNING ATTRIBUTE OF LOVELY WOMAN IS CLEANLINESS."



UNSEEN-NAIAD PROTECTS

NAIAD
DRESS SHIELD

Possesses two important and exclusive features. IT DOES NOT DETERIORATE WITH AGE and fall to powder in the dress—CAN BE EASILY AND QUICKLY STERILIZED by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores, or sample pair on receipt of 25 cents. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

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SEND THAT GOWN
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and we'll return it to you,
cleansed and look-
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Don't wait until
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more than we can do then

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OUR LAUNDRY WORK IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Collars and Cuffs washed to fit
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

much to the joy of womankind and also to her appearance. It is being proven beyond the possibility of dispute at this symposium of women's clothes, that the corset is not only a necessity to a woman's wear, but that it can always be comfortable, and in some cases is absolutely essential to her comfort. There are women who can tell that never in 30 years did they have a corset on, and never in all that time did they forget their body, never, until they found a corset that just fitted them, supported them here, protected them there, and so soft and supple they would hardly know they had one on.

Women have all along contended there ought to be something that would hold the flesh firm without hurting, and now it is found. Madame, who shows the corsets, is an enthusiast on the subject. "You ought to love the art of fitting corsets," she says, "or you never will make a success of it. It is an art just as much as anything else is, and you have to study and understand, but you never will go as high as you might in it unless you love it, too."

Built on Graceful Lines

Then she tells how the corset should be built on graceful lines and softly brought about the figure, not squeezing it, but gently compressing it in some places where it makes no difference, save to the visual sense, and letting it out in others. She tells how one woman who came to her elegantly costumed, but stiff and corsety, went away with four inches

stiffness of an automaton by a harness of, this description can regain her natural movements by a properly fitted and gracefully modeled corset. In such a corset a woman is as free in her movements as she would be without it, sometimes more so, as the weight of flesh is often an impediment to the possessor of it. Madame says she does anything in her corset. She even turns somersaults in it. She does it every day, just to show she can and to prove that her own svelte figure is not taking on a surplus of avoidpoids.

Lacing Instead of Steel

It is a common story with a woman that every time she has a new dress made she must have a new corset, unless she is one of those individuals who is always having new corsets, with six or eight on hand to keep her going nicely, but it is a revelation to find how much stress is put upon this one item of apparel by the best tailors and modistes. Most women never saw such corsets as they have at the show, beautiful corsets, and possessing every device that can be thought of for promoting the comfort of the wearer as well as making the most of her figure. The laced front corset does away with the steel entirely. It is a wholly new conception with unlimited possibilities. Best dressed women have learned they can obtain better results in both appearance and ease with a stock-made model of this corset than those marked with a Parisian label, and this style is now making inroads upon the Paris model

even in Paris itself. So wide is the range of its favor its catalogues are printed in French, German and Spanish as well as in English. For singers and speakers it is especially fine, as there is no restriction of the breathing movements. For writers or others accustomed to do much bending, its yielding front is most comfortable. At the same time its abdominal support is all that can be desired by any one.

Suffragist Suit

A suffragist suit is one of the unique bits of the clothes convention. Believing that woman wants the ballot because of her womanhood and not to imitate man, the designer of this costume has wrought his idea into the garment. It is a soft tan suit, tailor-made, piped with a darker shade of satin. Worked out in the cut of the lapels are a "V" on one side and a "W" on the other, standing for "Votes for Women." It is an inconspicuous form of decoration, but unmistakable. The suit is quiet, refined, ladylike, and bound to get admirers for its own sake.

When the suffragist started out with her "votes for women," "style" was furthest from her thought, yet she is contributing beautiful garments to the world of fashion. The suffragist, it is understood, is fond of social occasions as well as the political arena, and a costume for this purpose has been designed and made for her by the originator of the famous "Alice Blue." That very shade of broadcloth is used in its construction, but it is built on the lines of 1830, which follow the old colonial

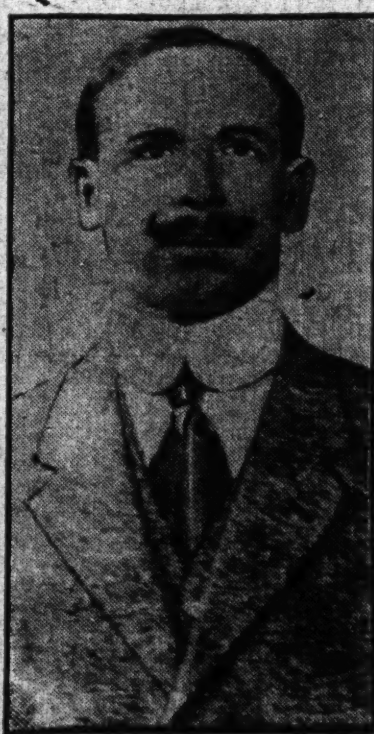
HUNTING SUIT IS REVERSIBLE AND PLEASING

WOMAN having come to the fore in athletics of all kinds, sporting costumes supply a feature of the style show which is of more than usual interest. A novelty is a hunting costume. It is jaunty as can be. It has knickerbockers of English suiting in a dark gray mixture reaching below the knee, over which is worn a plain circular skirt of the same material coming just to the knee. This is buttoned its entire length both back and front so that it can be worn astride on a horse as well as walking the ground. The coat is the principal feature of the suit. It is a comfortable Norfolk hunting jacket with a black ooze collar to wear on a fair day, but should a storm come up it can be turned inside out and is then of waterproof ooze leather, black, with what appears to be tiny pale blue cordings, but which is in reality the line of the cut, the thickness of the leather always showing the run of the knife in this way. The jacket is as pleasing when worn on one side as on the other. If there is a preference, it is in favor of the ooze, which gives it an uncommon air, much to its advantage.

SPOOL DRESS IS NOVEL AND RICH

THE spool dress is a novelty that attracts first by its beauty and then causes comment by reason of its uniqueness. It is one of the richest costumes at the style show. It is a dinner gown made of black silk braid which runs from the neck to the hem of the skirt, where it is finished by a deep fringe. The braid is joined together with fancy silk stitching and the whole is built over an underslip of plaited black chiffon. It

Head of Association of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers



JAMES BLAINE.
Of New York, one of the most active members in behalf of the object for which his organization stands.

TULIP COSTUMES ATTRACT NOTICE

THE tulip costumes naturally are objects of much attention at the style show. One in heliotrope and a darker purple shade designed by the originator of the idea has the skirt of the paler color cut to represent seven petals of the flower and outlined with the purple. Drooping from the waist, they open over a straight flounce, representing the open flower. At the waist line the petals expand again and reaching upward form a tulip bud, giving a high-waisted princess effect. The coat is made on the same lines, the skirt of the coat following those of the dress skirt and the collar and cuffs the tulip buds as shown on the waist.

A second design by the same costumer is made of a fine worsted in a blue and white stripe. The outline of the petals forms a scallop for panels, which, laid over straight cut goods, gives the effect of a seamless garment.

A third tulip design which is meeting with favor is a street suit of a brown mixture braided with dark brown. The braid outlines the petals of the flower. These are elongated from the waist to the top of the hem and intersect each other, forming long, narrow panels. The same idea is carried out on the short jacket and sleeves. The cuffs and collar are of royal blue silk edged with a half-inch band of gold. This same blue and gold made into buttons ornament the cuffs and give the finishing touch to the lapel.

SILK LININGS

Striking effects are obtained with the striped silk linings which one can find in black and browns and blues and greens of fashion, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The lavenders, too, are very beautiful when draped with marquisette or voiles of plain color in the violet shades.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST.—NEAR WEST.



NEW HATS, SUITS and DRESSES

FOR SPRING are arriving daily

NEW HATS—For southern wear of straw and net. Flower hats—some of them practically all flowers—Straw Hats with satin and velvet cockades—Smart tailored models and the larger dress effects.

NEW SUITS—Showing the new short loose jackets, buttoning low, with long wide revers, also cutaway and mannish serge effects. Skirts with plain, straight lines. There are also worsted Suits and Suits in spring novelty cloths.

NEW DRESSES—In newest fabrics and newest treatments. Beautiful foulard Dresses. One interesting model is in marquisette foulard, a new fabric bringing out in remarkable combination these two effective materials; other Dresses of interest are chiffon and silk voiles in plain, figured and striped effects.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LITTLE GIRL'S PARTY FROCK

Waist tucked in front and box plaited in back.



FOR the little girl's party or dancing frock, Ladies Home Journal pattern No. 5430 offers a good design. It could be carried out in shell pink silk mull, with small motifs of princess lace. A fine white batiste could also be used, and the applied yoke could be scalloped on the edges, embroidered in a small design, and worn with a sash of pink satin ribbon.

The dress closes in the back, and the waist, with or without the applied yoke, is tucked in the front and box-plaited in the back, with high or round neck, and full-length or elbow sleeves. The skirt is straight, forming simulated box-plaits. If desired, a bordered material could be used; the skirt could be easily made as it is straight; for the waist, the border might be cut off and used as hand trimming around the applied yoke and for the belt, cuffs and collar.

The pattern is cut only in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For making, size 8 years requires 5 1/2 yards 24-inch, 4 1/2 yards 30-inch or 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material without up and down, and if beading is used for the belt, 1 yard is required, with 2 1/2 yards ribbon.

MENU FOR A FRENCH DINNER

New York chef gives complete instructions.

THE following menu for a French dinner, while inexpensive, would be suitable for a formal occasion, says Henri Tout in the New York Herald:

Thick soup, Dubarry.
Kingfish, fin-de-siècle.
Filets en chevreuil, poivrade sauce.
Potatoes Lorette.
Ham mouseline, paprika sauce.
Orange custard.
Fruits. Cheese.

Thick soup, Dubarry—Boil for a few minutes about a pound of cauliflower. Remove and finish cooking in a quart of milk with half a pound of potatoes, seasoning with salt and pepper. When done pass through a fine sieve or colander. Add an ounce of fresh butter and serve with some little pieces of cauliflower, separated from the rest before they are overdone.

Kingfish, fin-de-siècle.—Cut the heads from two small kingfish and trim carefully. Put them in a baking dish with salt, pepper, two minced shallots and one ounce of butter. Slice four white mushrooms and two green peppers, and sprinkle them over the fish. Pour in some white stock. Place in a moderate oven or on the stove, carefully covered until done. Remove the gravy, boil it down quickly and add by degrees, while seeing that the liquid does not boil, two ounces of fresh butter. Pour over the fish and serve, powdered with chopped parsley.

Filet en chevreuil—Have four filet steaks of beef, weighing about six ounces each. Flatten and lard them. Put to pickle for 12 hours in an earthenware tureen, with a sliced onion and carrot, thyme, parsley, celery, peppercorns, one clove, salt, half a glass of vinegar and a drop of oil on top. When ready to cook them remove and wipe with a clean cloth. Strain the liquor and put it in a pan to boil down. Put a drop of oil in another pan and set it over a quick fire until the oil is smoking hot. Then put in the steaks to fry. Sear on both sides and remove to a dish. Pour the oil out, add one ounce of butter, and as it melts add a teaspoonful of flour. Allow the butter to become a light brown, then pour in the liquor, which should have

been reduced to one third. Boil for a few minutes and when it thickens remove from the fire. Add one ounce of butter, stir well and pour over the steaks.

Potatoes Lorette—Boil two pounds of peeled potatoes in salted water and when done pass them through a ricer or sieve. Dry the mashed potatoes in a pan on the fire, stirring vigorously with a little butter. When they no longer stick to the pan mix in two beaten eggs, season to taste and when hard enough put on a buttered dish to cool. Butter the potatoes to prevent rusting. Make little cone-shaped cakes, roll in flour and fry. Serve on a napkin with a little fresh parsley.

Ham mouseline with paprika sauce—Free from fat and sinews half a pound of lean Virginia ham. Pass through a fine meat chopper, put in a basin set on ice and mix in the whites of three eggs, one after the other. Have half a pint of thick cream on the ice also, and add to the ham gradually. Season with salt and paprika, put in a well buttered mold, place the mold in a bain marie, cover and cook gently for 15 minutes. When cold turn the mass out of the mold and serve with the following sauce:

Fry half a chopped onion with one ounce of butter and add a good pinch of Hungarian paprika. Dilute a teaspoonful of corn starch in a quarter of a pint of cream. Pour it into the saucepan and stir gently with a spoon until boiling. Season with salt and a little butter and pour over the mouseline.

Orange custard—Peel two nice oranges and boil-the skins, discarding the thick white part, for a quarter of an hour in a pint of milk. Mix four eggs with three ounces of powdered sugar, beat well and pour into the boiling milk. Put into a cylindrical mold a little sugar, boil to a candy and let it cool a little. Pour the mixture into this and cook in a bain marie in a very gentle oven. When set put in a cool place, and when cold turn out on a round dish. Serve with a syrup made from two ounces of sugar melted in a quarter of a gill of water and boiled for a few minutes and flavored with the juice of the oranges added after cooling.

CHILDREN STUDY TEXTILES

Important feature of work of the Speyer school.

AT the Speyer school connected with Teachers College, where industrial experiments along educational lines are being tried, the study of textiles forms an important feature of the curriculum. It is taught to the youngest children with their sewing, and they imbibe it as naturally and easily as they do the instruction in hemming, tucking, and basting.

It is partly play to them, and yet in the years to come it will be an asset with a money value, for a penny saved is a penny earned, and the woman who buys thoughtfully, judiciously, and with an eye to the future is helping her father or her husband quite as much financially as if she were earning that money. These children will not buy a piece of goods merely because it pleases their eye or they might want it some day.

They have studied the history of the goods they are buying, and they have knowledge founded on fact of the value received. They have had wool and cotton, flax and silk, in their hands as raw materials. They have taken the wool and washed it. They have combed it and they have carded it as well as they could with hand implements, and they have even tried their little hands at spinning.

The same simple processes are repeated with the cotton, the flax and the silk. As they progress from grade to grade this instruction becomes more specific and more technical. They are finally taken to the mills and watch the process "from the ground up," as they say in the manufacturing world. Then they

realize just how complicated and extensive the manufacture of textiles is.

On their return to the classroom they are shown the tests for adulteration, beginning with the simpler ones which any woman can apply, to the more complicated chemical tests which have the advantage of being surer if more difficult. Even adepts in the cotton and linen business will tell you that many of the old tests to which our mothers cling are not by any means infallible, and that they have tried them many times and been fooled, says Good Housekeeping.

The question of price is next considered, and although prices are variable a scale is given below which it is not possible to make certain types of goods which will look well and wear well. The student is shown (and she has already proved for herself by the previous knowledge she has gained) that when goods of that type are sold under a certain figure they are inferior in some important essential.

LOVELY MARQUISSETTES

And now we have the white marquisettes embroidered in the daintiest and most exquisite of blues, lavenders, rose, etc., just a touch here and there of a shamrock leaf or delicate blossom done in color as if to indicate what would make a handsome lining for this summer material, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. It is also being used for immediate wear at the South.

ART IN THE WEARING OF A VEIL

Points for Americans from a Frenchwoman.

THERE is such art in the wearing of a veil!" said the pretty Frenchwoman. "The English wear veils abominably; the Germans simply dispense with them; the Americans—well, the Americans are teachable."

And she proceeded to teach, says the Philadelphia North American.

The white net veil, with its deep lace border, is meant to wear with a high crown and not a too wide brim. The proper method is to drape it in rather loose folds over the crown, letting it fall as far down the shoulders in front and quite far down the back. Gather it at the back of the hat into a loose knot, fasten by a small bar pin and let this fold hang over the back of the veil. The two edges should overlap so that there is no unsightly opening.

The tight veil is the hardest of all to wear, since if it is too tight it is annoying and if it is too loose it is ugly. It should be brought high up over the crown, fastened in front by a pin

and then folded, not gathered, until it meets at the back. There another pin should fasten it, without a knot. Now gather up the loose ends at the bottom and fasten them to your hair by an invisible hairpin.

The very wide, thin veil worn so much today must be puffed over the hatbrim to allow for its excessive width. Fasten it to the hat with about half a dozen small pins, one for each fold or puff, and see that the edges in back overlap sufficiently. Another tiny pin near the bottom of the veil will hold them in place.

Over a fur or beaver hat a heavier veil must be worn. One pretty way to arrange this is to fold the veil plainly over the brim in front, but to gather all the superfluous fullness into a puff on each side, fastened by a pin. Then in back another smaller puff will hold the two edges in position. This is very artistic and fetching.

FABRIC FRAMES FOR PICTURES

AMONG fabric photograph frames some of the most effective as well as easily made by an amateur are those of old brocade, fitted over ovals, squares or oblongs of buckram and sewed through it with gold thread so that the stitches showing on the brocade side appear to be a portion of the weave, says the New York Herald. The backs of the frames are covered with plain silk, blind stitched with gold thread to the turned in edges of the brocade.

Tapestry may be used in the same manner as the brocade, but as it is much the heavier of the two fabrics the edges may be based on to the buckram foundation and the large stitches covered with a tinsel gimp.

For a girl's room the prettiest fabric frames are those of canvas cloth cross-stitch embroidered with wreaths of small flowers and bow knots of ribbon. The same idea may be carried out with white or colored fine linen and an embroidered conventional design. Often old rose is worked with black, mauve with gray, blue with green and yellow with brown.

MODES IN BRIEF

WAISTS in veiled effects are to be worn as much as ever this spring.

Egyptian aviation and coral are new shades of red worn in Paris.

Checks and hair line stripes are growing more popular as the season advances.

Bands that hold in fullness are disappearing from the bottoms of skirts, and bandless skirts are not, in the newest expression, fitted in toward the ankles from the hip down.

Pongee silk for spring wear is obtainable in a number of desirable shades, the list including bright and dull blues, cerise, rose pink, vistarina, tan, beige and reseda green.—Montreal Star.

KIMONO SLEEVE

Generally the kimono sleeve fits over an undercuff of lace or embroidery, says the New York Herald. This subcuff should be edged with a piping of the same material as the sleeve.

When adjusting shields in this sleeve, the bodice should be put on and the shields put in and pinned. They should be fastened in many places, for the lack of any close fit in the garment must be offset by careful placing of these necessary articles.

LEFT TO RIGHT

The kimono is one of the things that has "come back." The Duchess of Rutland is teaching her English and American friends how to wear the Japanese garment. The robe, she says, should be fastened from left to right.—New Era.

RIGHT WAY TO PACK A TRUNK

ONE who is fortunate enough to possess one of the new wardrobe trunks, of course, needs no directions as to its packing. Therefore it is the traveler who still takes with him the trunk which has to be set upon to close it who should heed a few words of advice, says the Philadelphia Times.

It is supposed that there are enough changes and necessities in the hand valise to last throughout the trip and that the trunk holds only those things which will be needed at one's destination.

The heaviest things, of course, go in the bottom, the pretty thin dresses and lingerie underthings are carefully folded and put on top, while stockings and shoes will fill in the corners. Care should be taken that the handkerchief supply is in the top and within easy reach, so that there will be no disturbance of the packing when the supply in the valise runs low.

A good idea is to leave space in one corner of the trunk from the bottom up in which is placed a complete change of clothes in case they should be needed. This will obviate the repacking of the trunk to find the necessary articles.

LETTER AND KEY RACK FOR HALL

A PRACTICAL and useful rack for letters and keys, for hanging in the hall, can be made with very little trouble and at small cost.

A piece of smooth board about 12 inches by nine, and a half inch in thickness, should be procured. This is covered with silk, folded so that it forms two pockets, into which the letters may be slipped. The silk is fastened on at the back of the board with tiny nails or small tacks, and the folds should be drawn as tightly and flatly across the surface of the board as possible.

In the upper edge two small brass rings (rings similar to those used for hanging up small pictures will answer the purpose) are screwed, by which the rack may be suspended from the wall. In the lower edge five little brass hooks are screwed, upon which the keys may be hung. To finish off the rack, a silk cord, carried into three little loops, at each corner, may be sewn, and a rack can, of course, be made in the same way in a larger or small size, to suit requirements.—San Diego Union.

GIRLS' SCARFS

Evening scarfs for girls are of infinite variety. The simplest and, incidentally, the least expensive are of chiffon. Among the prettiest of these is an entirely new model of the white satin striped material bordered with flowers in exquisitely blended pastel shades, says the New York Herald. Another design is of plain chiffon sprinkled with tiny sprays of Dresden flowers and bordered with broken stripes of floral clusters. Rather more substantial, but equally attractive, are the scarfs of plain chiffon bordered with Persian silk or embroidered cashmere.

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TRIED RECIPES

BELOW are given five good recipes for pies from the Montreal Star:

CUSTARD PIE

Take three eggs, two thirds cupful of sugar, one pint of milk, a saltspoonful of salt, a dash of grated nutmeg. Beat the eggs with the sugar and add the salt. Slightly warm the milk and stir all together. Pour into a plate lined with a rich crust, dust over with grated nutmeg, place in a moderately hot oven and remove as soon as the pie is set.

CHOCOLATE PIE

Take three eggs, one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, two thirds of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Moisten the grated chocolate with a little of the milk and melt. Beat this up with the eggs and sugar, add the salt and the rest of the milk slightly warmed. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, pour into a plate lined with a rich crust and bake the same as custard pie. When cold cover with a meringue.

LEMON PIE

Take the juice of one lemon, one large cupful of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two eggs, one cupful of hot water, and one saltspoonful of salt. Mix the flour with the salt and sugar and add to the beaten eggs. Melt the butter slightly, and with the juice of the lemon and a little of the grated peel, together with a cupful of hot water and a pinch of salt, add to the beaten eggs. This can be baked with two crusts or with one with a meringue on top.

APPLE PIE

Six tart apples, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of cinnamon or nutmeg, and one tablespoonful of water. Pare and slice the apples and place in a plate lined with pie paste. Sprinkle over the cupful of sugar and dot the whole with the butter, adding the cinnamon or nutmeg and the tablespoonful of water last. Cover with a top crust and bake in a moderate oven from 25 to 35 minutes.

SOUR CREAM PIE

One cupful of thick sour cream, one cupful of sugar, one egg, one cupful of chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, quarter teaspoonful of cloves and one saltspoonful of salt. Beat the egg thoroughly and add to it the sugar. Then stir in the cream thoroughly. The chopped raisins should be added next, then the spices and salt. Bake in a moderate oven with either one or two crusts. If baked with one crust spread over the top before serving a cupful of whipped cream which has been slightly sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

CARE OF CLOTHES

IS ECONOMY

THE care we take of our clothes is largely a thing of habit. An important requirement is to invest in a complete outfit of hangers, and still more essential is a conscientious use of them.

Gowns, coats and overcoats should hang every minute they are not in use, as this will prevent the clothes from being mussed and help to hold any pressing they may have received.

Faithful brushing of clothes about to be worn will help to retain freshness of appearance, but the brushing, however, should not be so strenuous as to be a strain upon the goods. Spots and stains must be removed immediately.

During seasons when clothes are not used they should be hung wrapped in a sheet, as the covering will ward off dust and prevent fading.

A safe rule to follow in preserving one's wardrobe is to distribute the wear and tear equally among the different garments. Don't wear one outfit regularly, but vary the costume freely and this will not only consistently distribute the wear, but will also lend a snap to the daily get up from a standpoint of change.

The woman who has learned the secret of the proper care of the wardrobe has mastered one of economy's greatest laws and observes one of the strongest requisites in presenting a smart appearance.—Manchester Union.

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ALL BUT ONE VOTED FOR HOME

Women's work before and after marriage.

IN reply to a wide inquiry by Good Housekeeping magazine, young housewives who were earning their own living before marriage answer, with few exceptions, that their hours were shorter then than now. But as for the work containing the greater compensation, every woman, with one single exception, voted for the home. Read what a Wisconsin wife writes:

"I worked seven and a half hours a day before marriage, and I average about 12 hours now. I earned \$65 a month then, and four of us live on a less expenditure than that now. But I find

SUMMER GINGHAMS

THESE are the weeks when we begin to meditate about summer gingham. The time for making is not yet, but we are casting about for attractive ideas, and as the counters are piled with the newest things in the line of summer materials, lovely patterns may be had that later cannot be found, says the New Haven Journal-Courier.

Checked gingham are always neat and smart, and one cannot do better than to have several for summer wear. They are particularly pretty this season, as most of them show attractive borders, and they develop into unusually dressy frocks. The economical girl will find them a safe investment, for if she selects colors that will stand washing they come from the tub crisp and new.

the compensation so much greater in my homewor, with a husband and children, that I simply can't compare the two situations at all. No salary, however large, with a single life, looks attractive to me in comparison with what I have now."

Professional work was hard to shake off the mind, says a "home" enthusiast: "In my professional work I always felt myself on duty. I really worked 24 hours a day. If I had a few hours off, my work was on my mind. In my home the feeling that I am working, that I am performing a task, never enters my head. I sleep 10 hours a night, get up feeling happy, work about the house all day, if necessary, and never give a thought to whether the work is easy or hard. Once a week a woman comes to do washing and ironing, and that is all the work I hire done, excepting the waxing of floors."

And one more sincere statement; this from Swarthmore, Pa.: "As to the work which gives one greater compensation, I can say, without hesitation, caring for my own home (and you may believe these words, Mr. Printer). Honest work, whatever its nature, brings compensation. To a real woman, whose innate love of her 'dreside' is always strong, can there be a greater joy than seeing her own fair leaves of bread-pending forth their aroma in the kitchen, or a living room made clean and sweet by her own hands? In home keeping, as in child tending, no task is menial, for love of the work glorifies it."

MODERN NEWSPAPER DISCUSSED BY BIBLE INSTITUTE OF KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan.—A discussion on "The Modern Newspaper" was a feature of the first session of the Kansas Bible Institute, which is holding a four day meeting in Topeka, to close Friday.

Views were expressed by the Rev. C. M. Sheldon of the Central Congregational church of this city, author of "In His Steps"; Frank P. McLennan, editor of the Topeka State Journal, and Arthur Capper, publisher of the Topeka Daily Capital.

Mr. McLennan said in part: "The fit newspaper is a vehicle of truth, bearing news, a necessity, and entertainment and information to every household, and announcements of other necessities, needs or luxuries offered by those who use its columns for publicity. The newspaper advertisement is the most effectual, convenient, prompt word from those who have to sell what others need to buy."

"If the good newspaper yields a larger influence than the good preacher, it is because of two factors:

"First, because it deals more closely with the daily life of the people and the persons and things which affect that life.

"Second, because the audience of the newspaper is vastly greater. Those who see the printed word are innumerable compared with those who hear that spoken. The newspaper extends the good words of the preacher to thousands who do not reach his pews."

"The newspaper makes it possible for the many to be educated and to be informed quickly. It prevents the control of the few who may be unprincipled, for it informs the many who desire to know. Error was never so difficult to spread, for the newspaper makes it easy to detect the wrong by spreading the truth."

LEAGUE VOTES DOWN TARIFF CUT REQUEST ON POLITICAL GROUND

PITTSBURG—Resolutions requesting Congress to remove the tariff on the necessities of life as well as on wearing apparel were voted down by the national council of the Consumers League at its session here Wednesday.

The several speakers on the resolution pointed out that it is not the business of the National Consumers League to enter into any activity of a political nature. This view prevailed and the vote against the resolution was unanimous. Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York, one of the vice-presidents and sponsor for the resolution, agreed to the action taken.

REPUBLICAN CLUB SPEAKERS DO NOT APPROVE LEAGUE

WASHINGTON—The new National Progressive Republican League was criticized at the annual dinner of the League of Republican State Clubs Wednesday evening.

John Hays Hammond said that the word "progressive" was tautologous in respect to the name "Republican" and that there had been "no great measure worthy of perpetuation that had not been passed through the initiative and legislation of the Republican party."

Representative Weeks of Massachusetts said that he objected to any qualifying adjective before the name "Republican."

BOWDOIN ALUMNI ELECT OFFICERS

At the forty-third annual dinner of the Bowdoin alumni of Boston at the American house on Wednesday night none but Bowdoin men were present.

W. A. Robinson, chairman of the nominating committee, consisting of Judge G. P. Sears, J. C. Minot and himself, reported the following slate of officers, which was unanimously elected: President, D. O. S. Lowell '74; vice-presidents, Edwin U. Curtis '82 and Henry S. Chapman '90; treasurer, Stephen E. Young '98; secretary, Alfred B. White '98; assistant secretary, E. L. Pierce '98.

NEGRO DESCRIBES TEACHING WHITES

Booker T. Washington told of a little known work in which he and some others are now engaged in the South, that of educating white people, before the monthly meeting of the Unitarian club at the Hotel Vendome Wednesday evening. He also spoke of the work which both Tuskegee and Hampton Institute had been doing in industrial education for the colored people.

ARGUE BATH TUB CASE DEMURRERS

DETROIT, Mich.—Arguments on the demurrers filed by the defendants in the bath tub trust suits were heard before Judge Denison of Grand Rapids in the district court here Wednesday.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Denison said that his decision would be ready in a few days.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Returns of building expenditure in January show an increase in activity in that month, the first increase, by the way, reported since last August. For this gain after such a long period of decreases the mild conditions of January may be held partly responsible. Comparisons with a year ago, however, are with totals descending from the great boom in building of 1909.

The total expenditures at 88 cities of the United States in January, as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregated \$38,208,040, compared with \$33,562,409 at the same cities in December and \$34,190,785 in January, 1910. There is here shown a gain of 13.8 per cent over December last year and of 11.7 per cent over January, 1910.

Examination of the detailed returns reveals that expenditures at 48 cities were larger in January this year than last, while they were smaller at 40. The gain at New York city over last year, \$4,338,000, is about the full measure of the increase shown at all cities.

MOSTLY SMALL SALES TODAY. Property numbered 629 Tremont street, South End, comprising a 3½-story brick building, containing store and apartments, estate market, the purchaser being Josephine G. Parker from Charles H. Jennings. The location is at the junction of West Canton street and the assessed valuation is \$17,500, of which amount \$8000 is on the 1600 square feet of land in the lot.

Other sales today are unimportant as far as the amount of tax rating is concerned. Last week's flurry in activity of local realty seems to have subsided for the time being at least.

In the West End of the city proper John J. O'Donnell et al. and W. Hector S. Kollmyer have granted title to John W. Vaughan to the parcel at 120 Myrtle street, near Grove street, which is a frame building and 652 feet of land, the whole rated by the assessors as worth \$3200. Land carries \$2300.

Nora Lyden is the new owner of the frame house numbered 16 Custer street, near South street, West Roxbury, which she has purchased from John Normille et al. Of the total valuation of \$4400 the land's share is \$800. There are 2400 square feet in the lot.

A new and as yet untaxed three-apartment frame house at 412 Talbot avenue, junction of Lithgow street, Dorchester, has just been acquired by Dudley J. Mulrevien and wife from William H. Crosby. There are 1830 square feet of land, rated at 50 cents per foot.

Another Dorchester sale involving about \$2000 in tax valuation is of the estate at 63 Columbia road, junction of Upham court. There are 2641 feet of land, taxed on \$1300, and a frame house.

Two lots of land on Temple street, near Vermont street, West Roxbury, one containing 7007 square feet and the other 7095 feet, have just passed to the ownership of Henry T. Cole. Lucy R. Thayer gives title. About \$800 in assessment is represented by the transaction.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN AT DINNER HEAR COOPERATION TALKS

"Five great requirements of our 'New England Quality' campaign are cooperation, aggressiveness, enthusiasm, publicity and imagination," said Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, at a dinner tendered by the association to the shoe and leather traveling salesmen at the hotel Somerset, Wednesday evening.

More than 400 were present, representing the boot and shoe trade in all its branches. Alfred W. Donovan of Rockland, chairman of the publicity committee of the association and president of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, was toastmaster.

Mr. Donovan said: "The salesman who is courteous wins men's admiration, wins large gains to their business at the same time. Courtesy is business capital. The fetching smile, the winning way pours oil on the roughest hinges and makes musty hearts swing open in welcome. Courtesy is necessary and profitable in business affairs."

Secretary Anderson said: "Cooperation—the get-together spirit—is absolutely essential. Every shoe and leather manufacturer, wholesaler, salesman and superintendent should become an active member of some association, and all of these trade organizations throughout New England should work heartily together for the common good. We have too many men in the shoe and leather industry today who, although splendidly successful themselves, have no horizon beyond the four walls of their own factories or the confines of their own cities."

Other speakers heard were James D. Sheridan, president of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association; Frederick W. Stanton, Elisha W. Cobb, A. L. Chase, Charles H. Jones, Thomas A. Delaney, W. L. Ratcliffe, J. Frank Crehan, John E. Maguire and John E. O'Brien.

CONFERENCE IS NOT SOUGHT.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—At a meeting of the executive board of the trolley men's union Wednesday night it was decided not to ask for another conference with the officials of the Connecticut Valley street railway. The men have received permission from the international executive board of the trolley men's union to call a strike.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER. Charles H. Jennings to Josephine G. Parker, Tremont and W. Canton sts.; q. \$1. John J. O'Donnell et al. to John W. Vaughan, Myrtle st.; q. \$1. W. Hector S. Kollmyer to John W. Vaughan, Myrtle st.; q. \$1. Alice G. Van Nostrand and as ex. to Harry W. Conant, Beacon st.; q. \$1. Harry W. Conant to Jane B. Van Nostrand, Beacon st.; q. \$1. Nellie McKown to John P. McNamara, Jr., Roseland st., Dor. Compton st.; w. \$1. John P. McNamara, Jr. to John G. McKown, Roseland st., Dor. Compton st.; w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON. Mass. Catholic Order of Foresters, mortgage to Arthur V. Nelson, Rutland st.; d. \$2325. Oliver Hastings est. to Laura K. Larabee; d. \$1.

EAST BOSTON. Hyman Levine et al. to Goldie Swartz, Princeton st.; q. \$1. Sarah Shuman et al. to Alice Picariello, Drake pl.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER. Frank De Luca to Annale Polcaro, Columbia rd. and Upham ct.; w. \$1. William H. Crosby to Dudley J. Mulrevien and wife, Lithgow st. and Talbot ave.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY. John Norville et al. to Nora Lyden, Conter st.; w. \$1. Lucy R. Thayer to Henry T. Cole, Temple st.; 2 lots; q. \$1. Martha G. Condit to Francis Hastings, Orange st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON. Urban Real Estate Trust to Gertrude H. Burgess, Humeval ave.; w. \$1. Union Institution for Savings to Robert F. Denver, Salem st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA. Isaac Watchmaker, mortgage to Nathaniel P. Albano, Maverick st.; d. \$3500. Nathaniel P. Albano to Harry Miller, Maverick st.; q. \$1. Frank P. Whitman to Joseph Marotta, Louis st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER. Frank J. Coniglia to Nellie Houghton, Springvale ave.; q. \$1. George F. Cobb, mortgage to George F. Cobb, Jefferson st.; q. \$1. Saliman Feldman to Samuel Smith et al., Sh. wmut st., Congress ave.; q. \$1. Samuel Smith et al. to Saliman Feldman, Congress ave. and Shawmut st.; q. \$1.

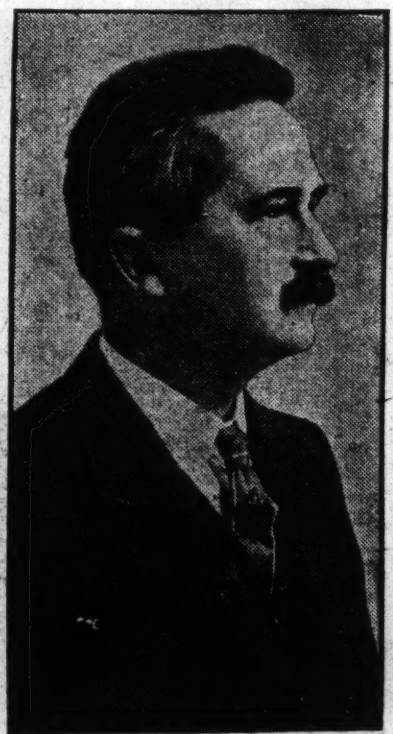
WINTHROP. Meyer Dana to Don Levine et al., Beach rd.; q. \$1. Meyer Dana to Monrad P. Monradian et al., Beach rd. and Shirley st.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Cumington st., 61-71-81, ward 11; Back Bay Realty Association, southerly & Parsons; brick garage. Commercial st., 321, rear, ward 6; city of Boston, C. Bateman; wood residence for fire boat crew. New st., 2, rear, ward 2; T. A. Elston & Co.; 4 d. dwellings. La Grange st., 34, ward 7; E. Van Noorden, F. A. Norcross; alter store and storage. High st., 92-92, ward 7; Fred K. Atterton; alter mercantile. Washington st., 72-74, ward 7; C. W. Galoupe heirs; alter hotel. Huntington ave., 97-141, ward 10; Mass. Char. Mechanics' Assoc.; alter mechanics' hall. Newbury st., 179, ward 11; L. F. Bigelow et al.; alter dwelling. Deau st., 6, ward 10; Jennie Weinstein; alter tenements. Townsend st., 173-175, ward 21; Jacob Katz; W. M. Kalmun; brick dwellings. Payson ave., near Hancock st., ward 20; W. A. Whittemore, T. J. Louis; wood dwelling.

New Grand Patriarch Installed at Massachusetts I. O. O. F. Encampment



HENRY E. RUGGLES.

Henry E. Ruggles of Franklin, Mass., was installed grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing year by John B. Cockrum, grand sire, at the annual session on Wednesday in Old Fellows hall, Tremont street.

The next session will be held the Thursday in March, according to an amendment to the constitution passed at this session. Bert J. Whitmore of West Somerville was chosen deputy grand sentinel.

DISTRICT NEEDS TOLD IN SECOND "TOWN MEETING"

Earnest E. Smith was the only city councilor to attend the second of the 1911 series of "town meetings" held in the old aldermanic chamber at city hall Wednesday evening. The meeting was for the benefit of the residents of the North, South and West Ends and the Back Bay districts.

Andrew A. Badaracco, chairman of the Democratic committee for ward 6, urged the need of a suitable branch of the Boston public library in the North End. His views were endorsed by Judge Frank Leveroni.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

Chicago Real Estate
FOR SALE—First-class apartment building, stone front, 4 & 6 exposures, desirable location, convenient to Illinois Central, elevated and surface lines, near Lake Michigan. Three apartments, 7 and 8 rooms. Beautiful hardwood floors and finish. Lovely home for owner. First-class tenants in two for revenue. Present owner to leave Chicago. Phone Drexel 4426. Call or address S. D. FIFE, 640 Berkeley ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE
FARM—An 800-acre stock farm for sale, 15 miles from Enid, Okla., well improved, with 15 acres of bearing fruit. For any information address F. R. GODFREY, 515 E. Cherokee st., Enid, Okla.

FOR SALE
A 3-story cold storage plant, in good condition, situated in business part of city. For particulars write to J. J. GREEN, WOOD, Lake Mills, Wis.

PIANOS
MISS HOYLE,
244 Wabash Avenue, Chicago,
Cordially invites you to call and give her the showing of the new and latest style Bauer Grand Pianos and our latest style Player Pianos; superb success would describe either of the styles.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
WILL RENT—Machinery, hand tools, Piano, 100 rolls, \$7 per month. Call or write, JANTRESS, 183 W. 9th st., New York.

VALENTINES, ETC.
VALENTINE CARDS, beautiful embossed, 1 doz. sent by return mail to any address on receipt of 20c. HUB CARD CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FOUND
FOUND—Purse containing sum of money. JORDAN MARSH CO., transfer desk.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

(Special to The Monitor.)

THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

LONDON—"King Henry VIII." has had the longest run of any of Sir Herbert Tree's productions. Not a particularly good play, it has nevertheless some good acting scenes, and is of course a magnificent opportunity for a lavish display. The production at His Majesty's is all that can be desired in the way of elaborate stagings, and is shortly to be seen, so report says, at cinematograph theaters throughout the world. As far as the acting is concerned, Mr. Arthur Boucher's "Henry" is certainly the most interesting study in the play.

Sir Herbert, with tireless energy, is preparing a revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and also a production of "Macbeth," with himself as the Thane, and Mr. Boucher and Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Macduff and Lady Macbeth. The former play is to be acted only at matinees, according to present arrangements. The Shakespearean Festival at His Majesty's is to be on larger proportions than ever, and it is hoped that most of the leading actors and actresses in London will take part in it.

At the St. James' theater, a play of A. E. Mason's is shortly to appear. Though Mr. Mason is better known as a novelist, his comedy, "Colonel Smith," was produced not so long ago by George Alexander at the same theater. The new play is to be called "The Witness for the Defence," also, at the Haymarket, on Feb. 8 will be seen a new comedy by Charles McEvoy, entitled, "All that Matters," with Miss Phyllis Neilson in the principal role. That young lady's father and mother, Fred Terry and Julia Neilson, are also to have a first night of their own very shortly. "The Popinjay," by Boyle Lawrence and Frederick Moullet, is to succeed the still immensely popular "Scarlet Pinperne!" at the New Theater.

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

"Nobody's Daughter," a comedy that has proved a considerable success in London this season will be played next Monday evening at the New theater for the first time in America.

Miss Ethel Barrymore changes from

TALKS ON DURER FOR ART MUSEUM

A series of six lectures illustrated by lantern slides on the great German master, Albert Durer, and his time, with special reference to his achievements in the graphic arts, will be given by the curator of the print department in the lecture room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Tuesdays at 4 p. m., beginning Feb. 14.

Admission to the lectures will be by ticket. Free tickets will be issued on request accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. As the capacity of the hall is limited early application is advised.

ARMY TO FAVOR MILITIA OFFICERS

Militia officers with good service records are to be given preference for appointments to commissions in the regular army.

This decision has been made by the war department in the hope, it is said, of meeting the complaint that there are not sufficient inducements to keep officers serving with militia troops.

Heretofore some preference has been given, but now it is announced that good service militia commissions will have first choice.

WANTED TO RENT

**House Wanted
To Rent
In Brookline**

I would like to rent a detached house, with some grounds, in Brookline, convenient to surface cars, seven or eight large rooms, with steam or hot water heat and gas and electric lights; must be in good repair and well finished; occupancy desired about March 15; have two in family; no children. Address G 512, Monitor Office.

THE AMERICAN TYPISTS

1612 GIRARD ST., CHICAGO.
Plays, Books, General Typewriting, Accuracy—Promptness.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CARPETS VACUUM CLEANED—Lat. est. electrical process. JAMES L. SWAN, 6 Willow pk., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. R.R. 3023. Rox. 2327M.

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SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, ETC.

..New and..
Second-Hand
Boobies and Sleighs
IN SEVERAL SIZES.



One Victoria Sleigh, little used, also runners, suitable for Brougham or Victoria, both our own make. Our entire stock of Boughies and Sleighs for sale at very low prices, or will let by day or season.

Chauncey Thomas & Co.
CHESTNUT ST., BOSTON.

ROOMS

BATAVIA ST., 27, Suite 3—Double parlors, sunny, steam heat, hot water, piano, kitchen privileges; prices moderate.

BUREAU OF ROOMS
and boarding places, city and suburbs, lists free; call or write, BOSTON RENTING CO., 178 Tremont st., Boston.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower baths, \$6 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1 per day; temperance hotel.

ROOMS—Near Symphony Hall; transients accommodated; telephone.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

WEST 108TH ST., 20—Furnished room, south window; elevator; apartment No. 64, Tel. 7553 Riverside.

POST CARDS

TEN CENT will buy 25 Chicago views or one dozen post cards, including one name card to order. NOVELTY SHOP, 708 Unity bldg., Chicago.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat, arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, evening dresses, furs, DEBROOT, 127 Pleasant st. Tel. 4379-L Ox.

Rent Your Summer Property

The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, inland and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief—but complete—description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of The Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. The cost is 10 cents a line; six words to the line.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Relief Association, formerly the Old Colony Relief, with President Frank A. Tilton in the chair, met at South station headquarters Wednesday.

The New Haven road will put a new time card into effect at South station Monday, calling for changes in the arrival and departure time of South Shore, Cape and Brockton trains, with two additional trains for the Shawmut branch.

The Twentieth Century Limited over the Boston & Albany road, hauled by a Pacific type grasshopper engine, made the run from Worcester to South station Wednesday in 52 minutes, including Framingham crossing slow down and Huntington avenue stop.

For the Fadette Ladies orchestra, en route from Boston to New Britain, Conn., early tomorrow morning the New Haven road will furnish special parlor car service.

Readville car shops of the New Haven are building 20 freight cabooses which will be equipped with passenger trucks, air brakes, sandbox and monitor.

Adams Express Company's special train over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads brought a large shipment of western draft horses into South station Wednesday from the Pittsburgh yards consigned to the Brockton market.

NEW SUBMARINE FOR U. S. NAVY

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The submarine cruiser Seal, which will be the largest and most powerful submarine in the United States navy, was launched here Wednesday.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Send at once 50c for a
"RIVER OF LIGHT"
POLISHER
The famous Jewellers
Cloth, or Rouge Chamois.
Will add a letter to any
metal, glass or jewelry.
ARNAN MFG. CO.
City National Bank Bldg., UTICA, N. Y.

FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

126 State St. Tel. Main 4353
CUNARD
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool
IVERNIA, Feb. 21, 3.30 P.M.

TRAVEL

EUROPEAN TOUR planned and guided by Mrs. Robert Neal, experienced traveler; thorough knowledge of art; desires young ladies to join her summer 1911. Information, 1425 Broadway, N. Y. city.

LAWYERS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
204-205 Piper building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

There
Would
Seem
to be slight ex-
cuse for re-
maining idle
with, such an
offer open as
The Monitor

makes

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
BOOKKEEPER—Competent bookkeeper with 10 years' experience, would like work; 5 days or would take 5 hours daily at \$3.00 per week; references. CATHERINE B. BEEBE, 10 Bartlett st., Roxbury, Mass.

experience in public office, wants arduous
day work only; can typewrite; best of
references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU
888 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, experienced,
neat, desires position with a reliable firm
as a fulltime or parttime position. A
thrilling worker and capable of earning a
salary. MISS ADAMS, 94 St. Botolph

BOOKKEEPER (D. E.), 18 years' experience, capable of taking full charge, opening and closing set of books, quick, accurate and willing worker, desires position. M. J. CASWELL, 88 Trenton st., East Boston.

CARETAKER—Lady would like position for apartments a few hours a week.

CASHIER desires position in restaurant or drug store in Boston; can furnish references. DORIS LUDWIG, 636 Tremont St., Boston.

CHILDREN'S HELPER, Boston residence, desires employment; can teach Latin.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER desired with elderly lady or couple; Permanent. **MRS. J. NASH**, station A, 1000 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

COMPANION—Refined Canadian, 35 years of age, single, intelligent, middle-aged, wishes employment as a companion, attendant, housekeeper or seamstress; would go into professional position.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, young man, cheerful, wishes position; reads always; well recommended. MISS STEVENSON, 20 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER
cultured and experienced, desires position
thoroughly competent as companion. M.
HASKINS, 196 Boylston st., Suite
Ramaica Plain, Mass.

and at sewing, desires position in
Protestant home in Boston or
suburbs; references given. MRS. F.
LIVER, 9 Powelton road, Dorchester,
Mass.

COOK (Norwegian) desires situation
small family; references from last
employer. M. OLSON, 87 Dartmouth st.,
Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID would
positions together; have experience and
references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BURE
188 Mass. ave. Cambridge, Mass.

COOK desires position. SALVAT
ARMY EMP. BUREAU, 8 East Brookline
Boston. Tel. connection.

COOK—Experienced all-round cook
desires position; \$8 weekly; private fam-
ily preferred; city or country. DELIA RY
Lawrence st., Boston.

COOK-HOUSEMAID desires posit

COOKS—Young couple (colored) want position together; both good cooks. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, Cambridge, Mass.

COOK (Swedish), experienced plain
household or country no objection; la
ences. MISS SHEA, 37 Fayette st. E
4
COPYIST - Lady, good recommendati

by copying. MABEL A. RIGBY,
Lucola st., Winthrop, Mass.
DRESSMAKER (colored), experi-
sires employment; would like to w-
th dressmaker. EDITH HALL, 1
pleasant st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER AND MENDER desired for employment; will help by day or week. Experienced. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. 1**
EAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT desired for Saturday
afternoons either as sales girl or in
other capacity. **MISS ESTHER STAAF, 20 Hol-**

GENERAL WORK—Woman thorough experienced in general work, cleaning, scrubbing, etc., desires employment. M. SEFTON, 27 Medford st., Arlington, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by neat, capable woman. **HARVARD SQ. EMP.** 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day or out. EDNA WILSON, 127 Le... Boston.

GOVERNOR (German) would like position in family where she would have 2 or 3 children; experience in kindergarten work; reference. HARVARD...

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT—Cheerful Protestant young woman (preferred), 18 to 22 years, as household assistant and office clerk, for good home and small remuneration. WM. M. L. Freedom st., Athol, Mass.

aged couple; good cook; good housekeeper; referred to high wages. Address: Mrs. A. D. WYLIE, 23 R. 1st st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, desiring position for not more than two; or mother's helper or chaperone to young lady. **MARY C. RICH** 892½ E. Broadway South Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted
housekeeper, attendant or companion; go
rather than high wages. MI
MARIETTA A. KIRBY, 53 North M
Natick, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, experienced, desires position in institution; references. MISS KATHERINE MILLER, 25 Hudson St., Worcester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires employment:
MARTIN, 1902 Washington St., Boston
LAUNDRESS wants situation: can
ironing. HARVARD SO EMP. H

LAUNDRESS desires employment
ne: All experience and references. MILD
HUBBARD, 37 Kendall St., Suite
Boston.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT

Defenders of Proposed Tariff Changes Cite Affairs of Great Britain as Proof—Conservatives Not United in Opposition, Many Favoring New Arrangement.

(Special to The Monitor.)
OTTAWA, Ont.—The presentment expressed by a portion of the British political world and its representative press writers, regarding a possible political significance attaching to the reciprocity advances has not been entirely wanting in Canada but the advocates of the freer trade relations have from first to last insisted upon the movement being viewed only as a commercial step which has no bearing whatever upon the national sentiment nor political attachments of the country.

Facing this charge of a tendency away from Great Britain and a leaning toward the United States, the supporters of the new arrangement for trade interchange have shown that such inter-commercial relations have no bearing whatever upon national or political affiliations, and they cite the affairs of Great Britain itself in proof of this, giving the figures of her trade with the various European countries which indicate no tendency towards even predominant, much less exclusive, trade relations with the countries politically in sympathy with the United Kingdom.

They contend that reasonable commercial arrangements take into consideration the best trade interests of the people as a whole, irrespective of any community of national sentiment or diversity of national sentiment. Furthermore the forcing of this phase of thought upon the people has brought into decided prominence the seemingly enlarging sense of unity with the empire which Canada is experiencing—rather than its opposite.

The very recent appearance of the small "third party" in one province has perhaps had the effect of calling into question Canada's attitude toward the empire. But the leaders of the new party (calling themselves Nationalists) continually assert that they have no desire to change Canada's place in the empire, but that they desire to change Canada's place in regard to the rest of the world. This subject, however, has given rise to an almost endless discussion, but out of these come very clear statements of an understanding of imperial solidarity as the best possible environment in which the various nation-colonies and the motherland can achieve their respective ideals.

PRUSSIA SUPREME AND SO TO REMAIN SAYS CHANCELLOR

LONDON—Britons who oppose that absolutism which now and again finds official expression in the utterances of Emperor William and the imperial chancellor, are calling attention to the significant words uttered by Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg in the debate on Wednesday on the new constitution and franchise bills of Alsace-Lorraine. He frankly said:

"It is quite impossible to compare the part which Prussia has to play and the duties which Prussia has to fulfill toward the empire with the position of any other member of the empire."

"Just consider. If Prussia, in accordance with Radical wishes, equipped herself with a franchise which gave the masses control over Parliament, and so control over the government; if the Prussian ministry the imperial chancellor and his representatives, were to change with the temper of Parliament, or, at any rate, with every turnover at the elections; if the prevailing power and the direction of imperial policy goes with the use of Prussia's votes in the federal council—were to be deflected now this way, now that way, according to the dictation of the Prussian Parliament, why, gentlemen, that would be equivalent to the disorganization of our empire!"

"Prussia will make its franchise according to its own needs, and, without taking the pattern of other federal states for an example will make it so that Prussia, as presiding power, can conduct imperial policy with continuity and with a view to the preservation of the state."

"That is why the character of the franchise that we propose for Alsace-Lorraine constitutes no precedent whatsoever for Prussia."

eliminated, as confederation need not necessarily work to the detriment of any portion of the Dominion. This is a strong point with the reciprocity advocates, though Dr. MacPhail is not one of them. They are assured that Canada's commercial advantage will be attained by reciprocity advances, and the whole empire therefore be so much bettered.

Besides this conscious attitude of reciprocity it is noted that there appears an unconscious inevitable tendency towards greater commerce between Canada and the United States. The volume of trade steadily increasing despite all tariff barriers ever devised by both countries, it is now conceded by many writers that trade between the two countries is naturally inevitable and if the sentiment in favor of the "protection theory" is undetermined the tariff barriers necessarily must be removed by the respective governments.

The Conservative party in Canada is not finding it an easy matter to effect a united stand against the new arrangements, for many of the constituencies returning Conservatives to the House are in favor of the reciprocity advances. Those that cling to the protection theory in opposition to reciprocity are counted by the other Conservatives to be influenced by the special business interests which may be temporarily effected; though a small proportion of the protectionists are inclined to take up the "danger to the empire" view of the situation.

C. J. STEWART TELLS OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY TRUSTEE

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—C. J. Stewart, the public trustee, gave an address on the work of his office before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recently. It will be remembered that the public trustee act came into operation on Jan. 1, 1908. Mr. Stewart began by explaining that the office of public trustee was created by the government mainly on account of the increasing difficulty of finding private persons willing and competent to act as trustees. The public trustee was expressly debarred by statute from making profit, therefore it administered trusts at cost price. The main fees were a fee on capital and a fee on income.

The public trustee was permanent, so that an estate which was placed in his hands was forever after saved the expense of appointing new trustees. It might be asked whether the public trustee was business-like, human and personal. "With regards to the first clause," Mr. Stewart stated that no matter was treated as too difficult or too trivial to

receive full attention until it was settled. Dilatoriness was eschewed and had no place in the department. As to being human and personal, secrecy was the rule of the office, and all confidences reposed in the public trustee were respected.

Referring to the principles and policy which guided his department in the matter of investment, Mr. Stewart remarked that the public trustee had all the freedom of a private trustee. He was not bound to invest in trustee securities. As the field of modern investment widened, the work of selection became more complicated. His department had exceptional opportunities for full information, dealing as it did through many brokers and with authorities of high standing in finance, politics and commerce. He thought that the principle of having investments widely distributed geographically as well as commercially was worthy of serious attention, and where organization could constantly supply accurate knowledge he saw no reason why the estate should not have the full benefit of it.

LARGE MODEL OF BUILDINGS ON EXHIBITION

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—A large model of the new buildings to be erected in the Crystal Palace grounds for the festival of empire, and of the "all red route" electric railway, is now on view in a temporary building in the Strand. This model, which is 42 feet in length by 25 feet wide at its widest part, is the work of Leolyn Hart. It is open free to the public, and is intended to give a comprehensive view of the arrangement of the grounds during the coming exhibition.

NEW ZEALAND TO SEND CADETS

(Special to The Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The government of New Zealand have signified their willingness to accept the proposal that they should send a certain number of cadets to the Australian military college, which will shortly be established. A sum of £200 will be paid by the New Zealand government for each of the cadets, the first batch of whom will consist of 10. This number will be increased later on to 40 and the sum paid by the dominion will be £8000.

AVIATION POETRY PRIZE IS OFFERED

PARIS—Mme. Fanny Denois des Vergnes has offered a prize for the best poem of 250 lines on "The Aviator Alfred Leblanc at Beauvais, Aug. 17, 1910." The founder of the prize is a native of Beauvais.

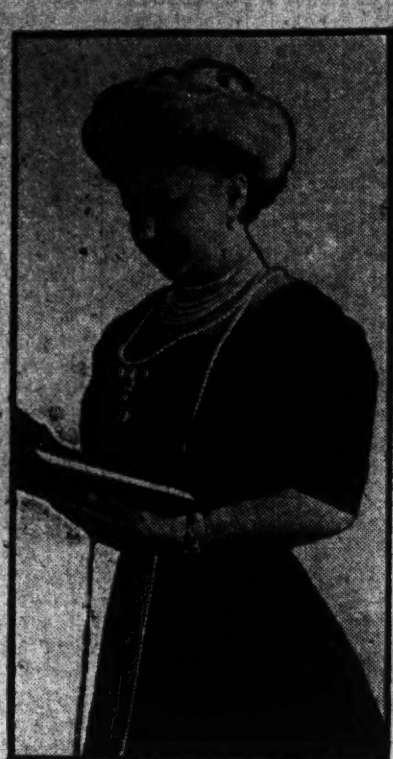
Leblanc is the winner of the circuit of the East, the 485-mile cross-country contest in France. The prize is to be awarded through the Academie Francaise.

KAISER AND FAMILY ENJOY FESTIVAL

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The traditional fete known as the coronations and orders festival took place at the imperial castle. The fete consists chiefly of a midday banquet to nearly 2000 persons of all ranks, the only condition being that the invited guest is the possessor of a Prussian decoration. It is the one democratic festival throughout the year and is always immensely enjoyed by the Kaiser and his family. There is more work for the castle servants on this day than any other in the entire season, notwithstanding that a vast outside staff is requisitioned to assist. Long tables are laid in the White hall and adjoining rooms, one recipient of each decoration having the honor of sitting at the table of their majesties. Otherwise there is no scale of precedence, and a millionaire possessor of the Red Eagle may sit between his coachman and a postman whose button-hole proudly displays the "Allgemeine Ehrenzeichen." When the guests had all assembled the Kaiser and Kaiserin entered with the members of their family, the band played and all took their seats. On this occasion the famous gold plate is used and the table decorations this year were choice orchids. His majesty during the course of the meal rose and drank to the health of his guests, who bravely responded. Not the least appreciated feature of this festival is the permission accorded to each guest to take home his dessert. The army of footmen is prepared for this, every one who wishes is handed a good-sized paper bag and it is quickly filled with bonbons, nuts and cakes for the youngsters at home, who are eagerly awaiting their share of the Kaiser's hospitality.

BERLIN—The debate on the question as to whether unseated members, that was the property of German princes and



(Photo copyrighted by T. H. Voigt, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.)
THE GERMAN EMPRESS.
Latest photograph of the Kaiserin.

princesses, should share in the new taxation or not, was followed with more than ordinary interest in the Reichstag. The discussion was animated and the "left" parties spoke with conviction. Herr Cuno, member of the Progress party, demanded that exceptions should

be also made in favor of the commoners, if those of royal and princely blood be allowed to remain exempt. Dr. Neumann of the same party supported his colleague by averring that immunity from the tax in high quarters would create a very bad impression upon the people in general. The Socialist member Goehre declared that the heads of the German states must, as regards their landed property, be considered as private persons, and as such their land could not be exempt. Dr. Wermuth, secretary of state, and Dr. Lentze, finance minister, endeavored to combat these arguments, but unsuccessfully, and the Progress parties ultimately carried the day.

BERLIN—A strike of a somewhat unusual character is being maintained in Hanover. The veterinary high school in that city, an institution honored alike by time and merit, has been governed by a directorate ever since it was founded by George III, King of England, and elector of Hanover. The director is appointed by the monarch and remains in office for life. In Berlin and Dresden, however, the veterinary high schools, like the universities, have a rector at the head, and the students in Hanover have finally struck until their institution is allowed the same privilege. Two attempts have been made at various periods to obtain a rectorate, but without success, and now since it has been decided that a doctor's degree may be held by a veterinary surgeon a third attempt has been made with the same result. A meeting was held by the students, who unanimously resolved to absent themselves from all lectures and studies until their demand was granted. They will not participate in the fete on the Kaiser's birthday and several young men who sent in their papers for the doctor's degree have withdrawn them.

GOVERNMENT WILL BUILD RAILWAY TO NIGERIA'S TIN MINES

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—It is reported that the railway which the government is about to construct to the Nigerian tin fields will be 100 miles long, and a light line with a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches. Starting from a point on the Baro-Kano line off the Kaduna river called Rigachikun, it will follow the main road which was constructed not so long ago for the purpose of conveying machinery to the mines. The line will then cross the province of Zaria until it reaches Leri at the foot of the Bauchi plateau. The question of a further extension of the line beyond Leri will depend upon future developments. One of the proposals, to which it is fully expected those concerned in the tin industry will agree, is that the Niger company will make good half of any deficit that may arise during a period of 10 years.

FRENCH TROOPS NEEDED IN CONGO

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—Extracts from a report despatched by M. Rognon, acting Governor of the French Congo, have been published by the Journal. In this report the insufficiency of French troops in the Congo is emphasized, and he further declares that the situation in the Wadai is not at all reassuring, and M. Rognon expresses the hope that such measures will be taken as will remedy the trouble.

M. FALLIERES TO VISIT TUNIS

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—It is expected that M. Fallieres, President of the republic, will visit Tunis shortly to be present at the opening of a new railway. A request has been received from the Governor-General of Algeria, asking M. Fallieres to pay a visit to Algeria, also. M. Fallieres has replied that he will be unable to accede to his request, but has agreed to pay Algiers a special visit early in 1912.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS VOTE FOR STRIKE

ST. PETERSBURG—Twenty-five hundred students of the university, at a meeting on Wednesday voted to go out on strike until Easter. The action of the students follows repressive measures by the cabinet, which recently deprived the undergraduates of certain privileges on the ground that these had been turned to political purposes.

LIBERALS KEEP P. E. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—By a margin of 35 votes the Liberals elected their candidate to the Legislature from the second district of Queens county on Wednesday and thus maintained their control of the government.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX WILL FORCE FARMS TO MARKET

If Act Is Found Unconstitutional Referendum Will Amend and Legalize It—Land Owning Companies Preparing to Sell Their Holdings in Small Lots.

LONDON—The Australian correspondent has contributed to the Times a very interesting article on the subject of the Australian land tax, which has now become law, having passed the commonwealth Parliament in very much the same shape in which it was introduced. The main object of the tax is to insure the land being turned to profitable use, that is, opened up for settlers, and the Times correspondent considers this object will in the end be attained.

The land tax act may or may not be constitutional; that is, however, a matter of small moment since, in the event of the act being proved to be unconstitutional, a referendum will follow to amend the constitution. That the object of the act will be attained the writer of the article is well satisfied, and on this point he says: "On the whole, the good lands will be adequately thrown open. The process has already begun; one hears of at least three great land-owning companies, whose shares are mostly held in England, and that ought shortly to add thousands of families to our population. And a glance at the columns of, say, the Sydney Stock and Station Journal, in which most country agents advertise, gives an almost startling idea of the 'rich wheat-growing lands' and 'unsurpassable fattening' or 'dairying country' recently discovered within the states boundaries."

As has already been explained in these

columns, the absentee landlord will be required to pay a considerably higher tax than the resident owner, in the event of his being unwilling to either "manage" or "sub-divide" his estates. In some respects the tax will weigh more heavily on some people than on others, since not all land can be utilized for closer settlement. Among those who will be especially affected by the act may also be included mortgagees, for the owner of land is taxed irrespective of mortgages, also owners of city lands and of large back-block areas which are not suitable for closer settlement. Difficulties such as the making of a wholly equitable tax are appreciated when it is realized that the tax is a federal tax.

"The states," the writer of the article points out, "could do exactly what they liked. Their legislators could adjust taxation in the most delicate possible manner to penalize the neglectful landholder and encourage the enterprising and patriotic land-user. The federal Parliament is fettered; it may not discriminate, it may not promulgate a policy; as far as it can penalize at all it must punish the innocent with the guilty."

Continuing, he points out that in addition to the special class referred to, other people as well will be over-taxed, and more money will be obtained than the country will actually require. The only excuse that the federal Parliament has for dealing with the matter is "that the electors have deliberately commissioned it to do so, and they commissioned it as a last resource. The state parliaments, which are the proper instruments, had been appealed to, and had failed to do anything. The legislative council of Victoria last year threw out progressive land tax proposals. The legislative council of South Australia had already done the same. The legislative council of New South Wales scornfully excised from a land bill provisions intended to produce the same results. The councils were warned, and owners were warned by their own press, by politicians of all parties, by the late as well as by the present prime minister, that a progressive tax must come unless the fertile lands were voluntarily unlocked."

Referring to the obstruction of the councils, it is pointed out that in Australia public spirit is constantly overpowered by class spirit. "The good employer," he writes, "has no words too severe for the bad employer, but at a crisis he is employer first and citizen afterwards. . . . The efficient and progressive land owners of Australia have brought upon themselves this clumsy, indiscriminate land tax because in the years past, when they had the chance of dealing justly with the land problem they remembered that they were fellow land owners with the offenders, and forgot that they were fellow citizens with all the other Australians."

FRENCH PRIZE FOR LIBRETTO. PARIS—The Institut de France has been endowed with a new foundation, the De Soussaye prize; \$300 is to be granted each year to the author of the best libretto in prose or verse submitted to judges selected from the Academie Francaise and the Academie des Beaux-Arts.

G. W. COBB READS A PAPER ON "NELSON TOUCH AT TRAFALGAR"

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—A paper on "The Nelson Touch at Trafalgar," which sheds a new light on the interpretation of Nelson's much-debated memorandum, was read by C. Wheatly Cobb at the Royal United Service Institution. Mr. Cobb began by observing that Nelson's countrymen were still uncertain whether the great admiral did or did not in his last and finest achievement abandon his carefully prepared plan, the fruit of a life's experience and study, and trust entirely to luck and dash and gunnery for victory over a foe equally brave and numerically superior.

The lecturer went on to say that in

LADIES AUTOMOBILE CLUB HEARS LECTURE ON "AERIAL TRAVEL"

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—At a meeting of the Ladies Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, Miss Gertrude Bacon, the well-known lady balloonist, gave an interesting lecture on "Aerial Travel." Miss Bacon began by saying that the record-breaking flights of Grahame White, Farman, Blériot and other famous aviators, were not so daring as the first balloon voyage, because the first balloonists were venturing into an entirely unexplored region.

Dealing with her personal experiences, she described a balloon voyage from the Crystal Palace, and exhibited a number of photographs taken by her during the journey. One photograph, taken as the balloon passed over Charing Cross, showed Trafalgar square, Whitehall, the houses of Parliament, and many other buildings. The lecturer remarked that clouds, when seen from above were the most glorious things in all creation. They formed a sea of fleecy vapor and exquisite coloring, from whence no sound arose, and where there was perfect peace. Aeronauts and mountaineers were the only privileged persons who saw them from above.

Miss Bacon stated that she was the first woman to make an ascent in an airship, and she had also made voyages in biplanes and monoplanes. In her opinion the joy of aeroplaning eclipsed the delights of airship travel.

COLUMBUS' SHIP MODEL IN MUSEUM

PARIS—The Marine Museum of the Louvre has been enriched by what is described as an excellent model in miniature of Columbus' ship, the Santa Maria.

Rear Admiral Besson presided at the dedicatory exercises on Wednesday, the feature of which was the story of the voyage and discovery of America, retold by M. Rapal, professor of naval archeology.

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THE HOME FORUM

PHILLIPS BROOKS' TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

From a sermon on April 23, 1865, at Trinity church.

It is the great boon of such characters as Mr. Lincoln's that they reunite what God has joined together and man has put asunder. In him was vindicated the greatness of real goodness and the goodness of real greatness. The twin were one flesh. Not one of all the multitude who stood and looked up to him for direction with such a loving and implicit trust can tell you today whether the wise judgments that he gave came from a strong head or a sound heart. If you ask them they are puzzled. There are men as good as he but they do bad things. There are men as intelligent as he but they do foolish things. In him goodness and intelligence combined and made their best results of wisdom. For perfect truth consists not merely in the right constituents of character but in their right and intimate conjunction. This union of the mental and moral into a life of admirable simplicity is what we most admire in children, but in them it is unsettled, and unpractical. But when it is preserved into a manhood, deepened into a reliability and maturity, it is that glorified childlikeness, that high and reverent simplicity which shames and baffles the most accomplished astuteness and is chosen by God to fill His purposes when He needs a ruler for His people of faithful and true heart, such as he had who was our President.

Such a man must always live as he used to say he lived (and was blamed for saying it), "controlled by events, not controlling them." And with a reverent and clear mind, to be controlled by events means to be controlled by God. If ever the face of a man writing solemn words glowed with a solemn joy, it must have been the face of Abraham Lincoln, as he bent over the page where the emancipation proclamation of 1863 was growing into shape, and giving manhood and freedom as he wrote it to hundreds of thousands of his fellow-men. Here was a work in which his whole nature could rejoice. Here was an act that crowned the whole culture of his life. All the past, free boyhood in the woods, the free youth upon the farm, the free manhood in the honorable citizen's employments—all his freedom gathered and completed itself in this.

"The shepherd of the people," that old name that the best rulers ever crave. What ruler ever won it like this Presi-

dent of ours? He fed us faithfully and truly. He fed us with counsel when we were in doubt, with inspiration when we sometimes faltered, with caution when we would be rash, with calm, clear, trustful cheerfulness through many an hour when our hearts were dark. He fed hungry souls all over the country with sympathy and consolation. He spread before the whole land feasts of great duty and patriotism on which the land grew strong. He fed us with solemn, solid truths. He taught us the sacredness of government, the wickedness of treason. He made our souls glad and vigorous with the love of liberty that

was in his. He showed us how to love truth and yet be charitable—how to hate wrong and all oppression and yet not treasure one personal injury or insult. He fed all his people from the highest to the lowest from the most privileged down to the most enslaved. Best of all he fed us with a reverent and genuine religion. He spread before us the love and fear of God just in that shape in which we need them most. . . . He fed them with a faithful and true heart. Yes, till the last. For at the last behold him standing with hand reached out to feed the South with mercy, and the North with charity, and the whole land with peace.

A CHINESE CINDERELLA

OF the present Empress Dowager Lung Yu, of China, the following account is given in Current Literature for February: Completely obscured, faded and sad till called upon to place herself at the head of the Yehonala clan, she was the last person to be expected to shine in such a station.

Cinderella was not transformed by the glass slipper in a manner more miraculous than that of Yehonala's metamorphosis. She seems today, in the light of information transmitted from Peking by the correspondent of the Paris Figaro, as serenely confident of herself and as self-assertive as an American matron in her husband's home. The yellowed teeth have been polished into whiteness and filled with gold until they gleam like pearls in a jeweled set-

ting. The erect shoulders show no trace of the droop that spoiled a figure which today can make pretensions to trimness. The Yehonala of old, having become the Empress Dowager Lung Yu of the despatches, pays even more attention to the adornment of her head and the shape of her feet than did ever her deceased aunt to her poems and her finger nails.

The masterful Lung Yu who has disclosed her real nature to an astonished court circle never possessed the unnatural smallness of feet which in China passes for a beauty, but they are always exquisitely shod in silk and perfumed like the rose. Her hairpins are appropriate to each month in the year and her brows are tintured with every celestial unguent. In place of the shabby waiting woman who paced stealthily in her wake as she glided unobserved from the old hall of audience, the Empress Dowager Lung Yu is followed by whole retinues of beribboned ladies. Her passage through a room is betrayed for many minutes by the delightful odors in her train. She holds her head erect and looks even haughtily upon the highest mandarin in the palace circle. The muteness of her observation has been succeeded by a conversational felicity so delightful that many a silvery laugh greets her least ally. It is as likely as not to be personal, the Figaro hints, as the Empress Dowager manifests something very like a genius for sarcasm.

The Oldest Rose-Bush

So far as is known, the oldest rose-bush in the world is the one on a wall at Hildesheim, Germany. It can be traced back with certainty to the eleventh century, when records show that it was an item of expense to the caretakers of the ancient edifice. The main trunk of the bush is 20 inches through, and the branches spread over the wall to a height of 25 feet.

Though the oldest, this is by no means the largest rose-bush in Germany; however. The largest one in that country, and very likely in all Europe, is the one in the Wehrle garden in Freiburg. This runs up to a height of 115 feet. The stock is wild rose, and the graft, made 30 years ago, a tea-rose of the Chromatella variety. There is an enormous Banksia rose at the castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, that is better known to tourists than either of these, though, as a matter of fact, it is exceeded in size by the one of the same variety in the Marine gardens of Toulon. This one spreads over a space 80 feet wide and 15 feet high and has as many as 50,000 of its flowers in bloom at once.—Harpers Weekly.

When It Is Safe to Be Idle

A man can never be idle with safety and advantage until he has been so trained by work that he makes his freedom more fruitful than his toil.—H. W. Mabie.

By friendship I mean the greatest love and the greatest usefulness and the most open communication and the noblest sufferings and the most exemplary faithfulness and the sincerest truth and the heartiest counsel and the greatest union of mind of which brave men and women are capable.—Jeremy Taylor.

The Birds' Nowell

To Bethlehem's stable feast
The birds came, most and least,
Gold, black, brown, green and gray
From near and far away.

Her house the sparrow found
Upon the holy ground;
The swallow's nest was hung
In the rafters for her young.

Here did the dove remain
In shelter from the rain,
And knew that end of grief
Told by the olive leaf.

The wren beneath her wings
Had her small feathered things;
Each tiny cock and hen
Sang praise with Jenny Wren.

The stork from over sea
Dwelt where she fain would be;
The woodpecker bored his hole
In the tree of Jesse's bole.

Kingfisher and goldfinch
Heeded not winter's pinch;
Through the night chill and raw
Came magpie and jackdaw.

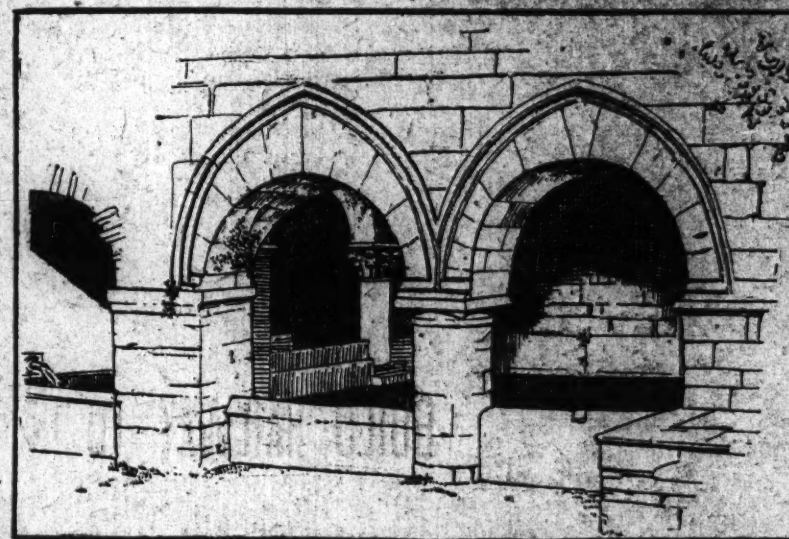
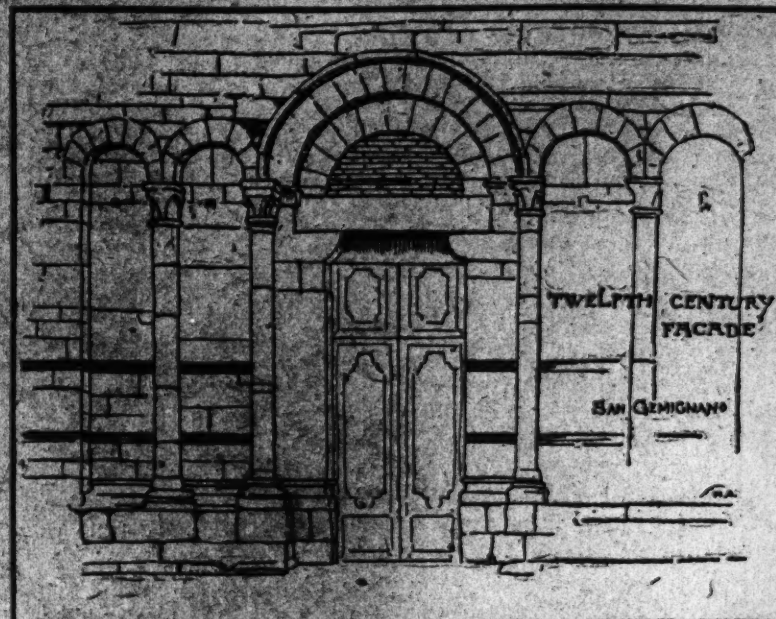
The jinnets brushed away
Cobwebs and wisps of hay;
The mellow pipe was heard
Of thrush and of blackbird.

—R. L. Gales.

A TOWN OF TOWERS AND PALACES

BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

SAN GEMIGNANO, near Siena, Italy, is a place of towers and palace-fronts; there is little of interest indoors for the antiquarian save the frescoes of Sant'Agostino, and Memmi's masterpiece in the council hall. The common houses have been so little altered from their first palatial state that they are almost as interesting as the great palaces themselves, which are generally smaller than one anticipates, and the vigilant visitor often comes across exquisite terra-cotta moldings above the most humble windows—bands of repeated lions in relief, or conventional leafage. Knock a few bricked-up windows clear in the mind and supply a heavy door here and there, and you have San Gemignano practically as it appeared to Dante when he came as envoy from Florence. In the Via San Matteo there is a splendidly preserved twelfth century facade of the kind that is none too often seen; it belongs to the church of the Knights Templars. The place is rich in facades of this period, for there are two others to be noted, one



(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield.)

THE FONTI.

Above may be seen a twelfth century facade at San Gemignano, Italy.

in the main street and another, San Giacomo, that is a little reminiscent of S.S. Giovanni and Paolo at Rome. It has the same bright green earthen bowls set concave into the brown brickwork giving the effect of huge emeralds at a distance. The towers which give the town its

unique appearance are of no particular interest architecturally, being rather bald in their uncompromising squareness and total lack of charming decorative features, but seen en masse they have a certain strange piquancy of effect that is at any rate uncommon.

BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL

HERE is great promise for the world in the fact that every civilized nation today has a majority of persons who believe in mercy. That God will have mercy and not sacrifice is becoming understood; and even where people do not phrase this just so, but look upon the mercifulness of modern methods as merely human in source, the thoughtful know that it is the divine ruling and government at last given room to some degree that prompts men to this great virtue of the powerful. Tyranny has indeed proved itself powerless; under its sway individuals and nations have fallen. Joy, the object of all human desire, is found not to lie with the insensate and cruel heart.

Jesus knew that those who should learn to behold the beauty of mercifulness were those who should obtain forgiveness of their sins. Forgiveness of sin is one of the few things he chose to be prayed for in the prayer he gave us, that prayer so brief and simple, yet so full.

He knew how the heart of humanity longs to feel itself cleansed of sin—for this is the only possible ideal of forgiveness. An arbitrary pardon, bought

by offering of any kind, has nothing for the heart of any human being. Prayer or sacrifice cannot of themselves give the peace of purity; and it is this peace of a true cleansing, this true restoration to the primitive state of innocence, which every human heart most deeply craves. This is why the sight of happy childhood brings thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. "The world-worn and sin-stained consciousness longs for the purity that is pure indeed, which innocent children typified for Jesus."

Now Jesus bade us become as little children, and therefore we know that this freedom from sin which we desire is possible. He would not bid us to do what is impossible. We may be clean, we may see our robes washed white. Revelation says this cleansing is done "in the blood of the Lamb."

In a literal sense the idea of sacrifice is in these words. But Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the word "blood" accords with Jesus' own use of it, where he requires all who believe him to drink his blood. This is literally an impossibility. Mrs. Eddy explains it, however, in saying, "His true flesh and blood were his life; and they truly eat his flesh and drink his blood, who partake of that divine life" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 25). Our robes, the garment of thinking in which consciousness moves, are cleansed when the divine Life, God, enters to clothe us upon with His righteousness. This surrender of self is the only sacrifice we are called upon to make; and this means the exchanging of a spurious sense of all pleasures for the fragrance and perfection of spiritual joys. Thus there is no sacrifice.

Now it is only as we have to some measure drunk of this living water of divine good that we can understand the quality of mercy. While we are ourselves living in a materialistic, ugly, barren concept of what existence is—joyless, hopeless, full of bitterness or at most a dull grind—we cannot feel that sweet inflow of compassion which has mercy on all human frailty. While we think of evil as real and exalt it into a place of a god, that is to say, give it power, we can have nothing but condemnation for those whom we see to be practicing evil. But as we begin to know that there is only one Life, one being, and that one God and His reflection, then we understand, if but

dimly, that which Mrs. Eddy so bravely insists upon, namely the nothingness of evil. When we know that there is no substance back of the visions of wrong which mesmerize humanity so often, we can have no condemnation for the victims of this false belief. We do not blame a child who sees ghosts in dark corners. We may laugh at his fears, or we may pity them in an unwise way, or we may remove them by wise explanations; but we certainly do not desire to increase his trouble by punishing him for his timorous or excited imaginations. So the evil imaginations of the human heart everywhere are ignorant misconceptions. They prove first, last, always and only that the victim is blinded to the light of reality, of ever present divine good. Then we shall not wish to make the plight of the sufferer worse by insisting on his mistake and punishing him in a spirit of retribution; we shall do only that which helps him know the truth and be free from his dark imaginings. This is to be merciful.

Now the exercise of mercy of this sort is what frees ourselves from the subtle influences of the many false human notions of things. We obtain mercy for ourselves every time we are merciful in this manner to another. The practitioner of Christian Science often says to one who has experienced healing through the worker's efforts, "I have gained more from this than you have." And the more the patient gets of good from the practitioner's service to him the more the practitioner must needs himself have experienced of heavenly realization, of spiritual joy. Thus in seeking the throne of divine grace for another's good, realizing the power and love of God for him, one by a self-evident necessity gets for himself the very thing he seeks for the other.

And this good thing here typed under the name mercy is the one thing needful of which Jesus spoke. It is the one good that is, it is the coming of the Holy Ghost or Comforter to man. It is the joy of spiritual reflection—of knowing the things of the divine Mind, ceasing to see evil. It is replacing the material and limited sense of everything by the spiritual and endless knowledge of them. It is the bliss beyond human dreams which God has for every child of His, when the child learns to trust God for his happiness, to look for them at His hands, to take them only from Him. This is that heavenly redeeming grace of which we hear so much but of which earth too seldom gets an illuminating glimpse. This grace is real, and it is here and now, and it is to be had for the seeking, asking, knocking. But none may win it selfishly. It is in practicing mercy for others that we obtain it for ourselves.

WHITE COAL

Great saving to be made by harnessing rivers and lakes.

It is certainly one of the promises of the freedom of mankind from industrial bondage in the time to come that "white coal" is now a familiar phrase, and that men the world over are learning to look to the water supply as a means of generating energy and heat rather than to the depths of the earth. John Matthews has a book on the "Conservation of Water" which is attracting much attention. He calls it the fuel of the ancient past and says that it was an inspiration on the part of the French engineer who first named it "white coal."

Mr. Matthews speaks of the magnificent power system of San Francisco, where the "white coal" that pours freely down from its "mines" in the Sierras is doing the work of the other fuel brought from the earth at such cost. Mr. Matthews says:

"That is an inkling of what we are coming to, of the day when every brook and river is harnessed, when the ponds at head waters are controlled by dams, when the floods have ended and the low water has been done away with, when the rivers have grassy banks to the water's edge and the erosion of soil has stopped—and the hard work of city and country, of farm and village home, is done by this wise servant, tamed and controlled."

Window Portraits

A recent fad of photographic artists in New York is said to be posing the sitter before a window frame, arranged or draped in various ways. This is not an altogether new idea, indeed many of the old-fashioned portraits brought in a window, but by no means in the present artistic manner. Now we have a tall slender figure leaning as if about to look out of a window, the hand lifted to remove the long folds of the curtain. Now it is an oriel window back of the head and shoulders of the sitter. Again the simple, straight lines of a window with small old-time panes gives atmosphere and effect to the old old fashion of the sitter's costume. The effect of the light falling through the window upon the face of the subject is carefully studied in some cases, when it can be done to advantage.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Bobby at the Circus

Bobby was wearing his very first pair of trousers, and had had his hair cut short like a real boy's at last. He was just six years old. The circus had come to town and father and mother both went to take Bobby to the circus, for it needed two of them to look after him, you see. But even the two of them was not enough, for while they were watching their friends and neighbors come streaming into the tent, bringing their little boys and girls to the circus, Bobby slipped down between the boards of the seats and found himself on the grass under the scaffolding.

He walked a long, long time, it seemed to him, before he at last came out, just behind a big policeman. Now he had a feeling that he ought not to have been walking around under the seats, and that the big policeman might not like it, so he slipped very quickly behind a big red curtain that hung just there.

Back of the big red curtain he found the whole circus procession just ready to enter the ring outside. He had seen them all in the morning when they had paraded the streets of the town. Very near him stood the clown, with his face

painted chalky white and the funny big red smile that never changed. How Bobby had longed to drive the clown's donkey. Now here he was close beside the donkey cart.

Mister Clown asked Bobby very kindly where he came from. Bobby explained and then all in a rush said, "Oh, Mister Clown, won't you let me drive your cart?"

Mister Clown thought that if he took Bobby out in the cart his father and mother would see him from the audience and know where he was and could then come to get him. So he set Bobby in the cart beside him and after all the

TODAY'S PUZZLE

FIVE HIDDEN JEWELS.

1. No palace is so beautiful as home.
2. On the hill top a zephyr was blowing.
3. Rub yellow wax on the paper to clear it.
4. We went there—she and I—a Monday morning some time ago.
5. They sailed o'er the deep, early and late.
6. We cannot name thy stars, O Heaven!

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Montreal.

Conundrums

1. What is that which always goes with a wagon, stops when the wagon stops; is of no use to the wagon and yet the wagon cannot go without it? A noise.
2. What is that which the more you cut it the longer it grows? A ditch.
3. What is that which a teakettle has that everything else has? A name.
4. Round at each end and high in the middle. Ohio.

It is a good and a safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend.—Ruskin.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, February 9, 1911.

The People and Congress

THE speech that Senator Lodge made in the Senate on Monday has a great many things in it that all men should ponder; the fact that he spoke on the question of the popular election of senators and that his views are opposed to those of many that count themselves progressive, by no means argues that he may be called a reactionary. The fact that he puts the weight of his argument upon a constitutional point and that he raises a very grave constitutional question, should at once put the whole matter outside of party politics. If when our readers consider his speech and weigh his arguments they resolutely approach this question in the first place as Americans and only secondarily, if at all, as Democrats or Republicans or progressives, they will reach whatever conclusion they come to in the only way that such a conclusion can be reached with safety to the happiness and well-being of the American nation.

Persisting in an impartiality too lofty not to learn and too selfless not to teach, citizens can read Mr. Lodge's speech, and, to whatever conclusion they may come, they can profit by what he says. There is a line in it which is that of the publicist and statesman, and that must be read and remembered by citizens that would uphold the credit of the greatest republic in the world; this line is that wherein Mr. Lodge says that "free popular government is not simple, but extremely complicated." To these words we make bold to add that it is not the easiest but the most difficult in the world.

Free popular government is the most difficult because it imposes upon the individual the greatest amount of responsibility; in a free popular government the individual has none on whom to father his shortcomings. In a monarchy there are the king, the nobles and the privileged classes, all the whipping boys of the people's mistakes; in an oligarchy there are the oligarchs; in the socialistic state there are those not approved of the central committee whose duty it is to relieve providence of its burdens. But in a free popular government every man must share the responsibility with every one else, because he has declared himself to be free, to be the equal of everybody else and to be quite fitted to perform all the functions of government, of citizenship and the preservation of justice. He has, in effect, made for himself a standard which he alone can uphold and that can be borne by no one else. He cannot hide behind a popular majority to shield himself from criticism; he is, to the extent of his own acts, that majority, and for the good or evil acts of that majority he is so far responsible. Real popular government means not only the government by the people of themselves collectively but by each individual of himself; in becoming an advocate and champion of popular government one assumes that duty, a duty which can be performed only by the most rigid adherence to right and the boldest disregard of personal interest.

The constitution of the United States was framed by men that had this fact in mind, the whole instrument as it was adopted shows this, and the same is shown by the literature surrounding its inception. Mr. Lodge has struck the key-note of the question when he gives it a constitutional tone and a high constitutional tone at that. We are under no sort of duty to agree with Mr. Lodge in many of his political opinions because they may be those of a party man, but in the present case he has removed the question out of the range of party politics and made it what it should be, one to be decided in accordance only with the soberest calculations of the nation's welfare. He has gone farther, and has plainly pointed out the great task and the noble burden imposed upon those that would govern themselves. If any one believes that great constitutional matters can be quickly decided or hastily treated, or if he thinks that he is ever safe in consulting his own personal convictions alone, however honest they may be, let him examine the constitutional history of England under Oliver. When the parliamentary party came into power then came upon the scene of England's councils an extraordinary number of men of ability, shrewdness, learning and patriotism. They were in nowise sympathetic to any system of royalty, and for the age they were resolutely against the entrenchment of privilege. Had their views been tinted by the Stewart plan of statecraft, they would not have played the part they did in history. Many reforms were planned and carried through, some of them of great enlightenment, and there was a sincere detestation of the monarchical tyranny that had been so lately attempted. Oliver himself, though a man conservative by nature, was the friend of all that made for firmness and excellence in government. Yet with all these helps, with all these talents, with all these virtues, parliamentary England turned in discomfort from one scheme to another, only to surrender itself after Richard Cromwell's brief twilight to the impossible inefficiency of Charles II. and James II. and the politicians with whom they chose to surround themselves.

Charles and James were tolerated because the political conscience of the English people had not learned its lesson. That lesson must be learned by all, whether they have a president, a king or a protector, and that it has been learned is shown only in the individual acts of each citizen.

Bridge Building as an Art

ARCHITECTURE is a broad term, and its main requirements apply to bridges as well as to habitations. In no field, however, does the designer have less breadth of opportunity to display his finer knowledge of art than in planning bridges. Cheapness has been the foremost consideration, rather than beauty of detail in the abutments, the piers or the superstructure. If the finished work has been both strong and inexpensive, it has been looked upon ordinarily as satisfactory. But whether a bridge crosses a stream, a gully or a road, especially within municipal limits, the completed structure may well combine art and usefulness.

What Indianapolis, Ind., has done, in the way of river and stream improvement by means of artistic bridges, deservedly attracts notice. The Hoosier capital has a right to boast of its bridge-building achievements, and some other American cities could study

them with profit. Seven years ago last spring nearly all the unstable structures over streams within Indianapolis were destroyed by floods. This proved to be a blessing, for under the direction of the new bridge and stream commission seven new bridges of heavy construction were erected, the county defraying most of the expense. The long Von Emperger arch was used in all but one case, and the bridges are splendid specimens of strength and beauty.

In the case of Indianapolis, bridges ponderous enough to accommodate electric cars were necessary, and both steel and stone entered into their construction. But small towns, as well as cities, can profitably give some thought to the matter of light, handsome bridges. It is a fact that the bridge often is the chief public work in a village, and its appearance often influences largely the opinions which visitors form in regard to the community it graces or mars. The smaller bridges in the public parks are taking on graceful lines, together with simplicity and strength. This is a hopeful indication, yet American bridges, as a rule, are not beautiful. Here is a field wherein the designer and builder have yet to work out some of their finest productions.

There may be larger commonwealths within the Union than Connecticut, but that state can boast the first document termed a constitution.

There is cause for gratification at the formation in Boston of a branch council of the Boy Scouts of America. It will take charge of the development of the scout movement in New England, and such a central body is vitally necessary if the work of various local bodies is to be continued as a unit in a national scheme. In case the New England boy scouts follow the example set by local branches of the American boy scouts all over the country, they will enroll as members of the new council. The American boy scouts having practically ceased to exist as a national organization, there seems but one course to pursue if the great work for good citizenship that started so auspiciously is to be vigorously continued.

New England boys should note that local branches of the American boy scouts in Chicago have joined the Boy Scouts of America, that the branches in San Francisco contemplate doing so, and that the New York branches, also, are tending to affiliate with the national movement. Whatever action the New England boy scouts take may, therefore, have far-reaching effects in the way of influencing associations with thousands of members to enter the national organization. But, as James E. West, executive secretary of the national body, explains, the plan of not urging New Englanders to affiliate with the Boy Scouts of America, but showing them why it is worth while to do so, appears to be wise and promising.

Certainly there ought to be no difficulty in convincing the New England boy scouts that they need to affiliate with the national body. Their own experience is seemingly an argument for the consolidation. The idea of doing some one good turn daily without hope of reward is one that every boy's society and every member of every society can afford to emphasize. By unifying the effort those interested can give the movement a nation-wide scope that can be acquired in no other way.

The decision by the coronation officials that costumes that have seen service at former crownings may be used in June has come as a pleasant surprise to the economically inclined.

Women as Municipal House-keepers

OF LATE years many American cities, abandoning time-honored precedents, have turned over to women wholly or partly the care of their streets. In at least one of the great cities women have made splendid records as ward superintendents. The Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., has opened up many places to women through the successful prosecution of her work as a civic housecleaner. Her activities have not been confined to a single community or to a single state. She has been identified most closely with the redemption of her home town from dirt. But, under state and local contract, she has set the machinery of cleanliness going in Minnesota and Kentucky and in other parts of the country.

A recent magazine article has dealt fully and appreciatively with her work, but one point which to us seems to be of great, if not of paramount, importance has been overlooked. The fact that a woman's services have been sought, and the fact that they are being sought more and more, should not be lost sight of.

It is really of greatest moment that American municipalities should be desirous of cleaning and brightening up. The deplorable thing heretofore has been the apparent absence of this desire. Once felt and expressed, the opportunity and the means were certain to be forthcoming. Some one well qualified to perform pioneer service was certain to appear on the scene. As events have proved, a woman hastened the movement, and strengthened it, by doing her work well. Already there are a score of other women in the field, and, as women feel their fitness for the task and become conscious of their ability to shine in the vocation, there will be hundreds.

Women are natural housekeepers. Keeping a city clean and neat and wholesome is but an extension of the idea of good housekeeping. Competent women are likely to be in greater demand for municipal housekeeping service as those already in the work demonstrate their efficiency. Caroline Crane was not the first to engage in the profession, although she has abandoned more than any other woman, perhaps, in her zeal for it; but she is entitled to credit for making available to her sisters a vocation in which they have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and for dignifying a calling from which the timid in her sex were too much disposed to shrink.

The Mexican oil "strikes" must remind some old-time Pennsylvanians of the doings in the Keystone oil fields years ago.

Cincinnati has been asked to back an Atlantic airship voyage, and Cincinnati seems to be in no hurry to give an answer.

Washing the exterior of the Capitol building at Washington seems to be in line with the idea of a clean administration.

Before very long all roads will lead to the coronation.

Boy Scouts of New England

Siam Moving Forward

CHOKA MAHA VAJIRAVUDH, the young King of Siam, appears to emulate his father in looking to the west for aid in reconstructing his domain in the far east. In the appointment of Jens I. Westengard, general adviser to the Siamese government, as the representative of the kingdom at the Hague court, the son of Chulalongkorn shows that his western education has apparently proved to him the necessity for peace among the nations. Oriental in temperament, fully cognizant of the importance that attaches to his high office among the people of Asia, Choka Maha Vajiravudh nevertheless is gradually bringing western methods to bear, but in a way not to conflict with Siamese traditions. Mr. Westengard, who has also learned the great lesson that the east can teach, should be able to do the government a valuable service at The Hague.

It is interesting to know that while the Siamese representative is an American by birth, he is of Danish descent. By itself this may not signify much, but when it is learned that the chief adviser of King Chulalongkorn, Admiral Richelieu, was a native of Denmark, the coincidence becomes apparent. The former ruler greatly admired the Scandinavian people, and Admiral Richelieu's service to Siam has been invaluable. A considerable trade developed between Siam and Denmark as a result of the friendship between the Dane and the Siamese ruler. Some years later Professor Stroebel, formerly of Harvard, became adviser to the King, and Mr. Westengard now occupies the same position. At the present time there are a number of English, Germans, Italians, Danes and Japanese employed as departmental advisers.

Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is a curious combination of the most ancient civilization and the new. Introduction of modern methods has not displaced the quaint orientalism so evident in the city's architecture. As for resources, the port of Bangkok is the outlet for large shipments of rice and teak wood. Irrigation projects have brought under cultivation many thousand square miles formerly of no service. As a buffer state between British Burma and French Indo-China the country has been subject to a number of treaties, and the European powers have evidently decided that Siam is no bone of contention, and that her development shall proceed uninterrupted.

The American visit of Choka Maha Vajiravudh took place in 1902. During his stay in the United States he impressed those with whom he came in contact with his thorough grasp on international affairs. Educated in Europe, he has a decided leaning toward the western republic; and it may be expected that he will help to encourage commercial intercourse with Siam whenever Americans care to take advantage of trade opportunities in that part of Asia.

With a grain capacity of 41,000,000 bushels and fifty-one storage elevators, Minneapolis thinks a daily output of 90,000 barrels of flour quite natural.

PROSPECTS that the future American terminal for great transatlantic passenger and mail-carrying liners will be located on the north side of Montauk Point, N. Y., are brightened by an official announcement that the Long Island Railroad Company has signed contracts completing its ownership of practically the entire harbor-front on Ft. Pond bay so far as it is available for docking purposes. But while plans have been drafted and tentative studies made to show what can be done there in the way of improvements when the proper times arrives, the construction of piers or yards and the proposed double-tracking of the division from Oakdale to Ft. Pond bay will not start immediately. The railroad company, it appears, is merely looking ahead, preparing for contingencies that might arise if, as Austin Corbin foresaw, it should become necessary to provide safe and economical facilities for increasingly large passenger steamships to dock at a new port of entry.

The railroad company for some time has owned sixty acres of the water-front on Ft. Pond bay. By this later purchase it now seemingly holds the key to the terminal situation whenever difficulties experienced in New York harbor cause the steamship companies to seek much more extensive docking privileges. According to President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad Company, it may be from five to fifteen years before ocean liners have to dock at Montauk Point, but he seems to be thoroughly convinced that that time is coming. Judging from the purchase at Ft. Pond bay, the railroad does not foresee permanent relief for ocean traffic congestion in any action the war department may take on the application for permission to extend Chelsea piers so as to accommodate the White Star line's new 882-foot steamers, or in the plans for the construction of a new harbor and complete dock system in Jamaica bay. The exact status of affairs at present seems to be set forth in this statement for the company: "We are ready to build now any time business shows up."

About the inadequacy of New York's facilities for handling more large steamships, there is little room for difference of opinion. With five piers, each 1000 feet long, at Montauk, the difficulties would be overcome, and saving four hours in the run across from Queenstown would enable steamships to make two more trips a year than is possible now. Northbound freight could be transferred from Montauk across the sound to the Central Vermont lines at New London, Conn., twenty-five miles from Ft. Pond bay. The once flourishing port of Sag Harbor, L. I., might regain some of its lost prestige.

If Montauk Point is eventually to be the great ocean terminal, the Long Island railroad's purchase is made at an excellent time. The shrewd ones might even claim to see in the development an indication that the railroad company is not acting upon an uncertainty. The fact that a bill providing for a survey of Ft. Pond bay as a port of entry has passed Congress blends with such a conclusion, although the steamship companies maintain that they have made no agreement with the railroad company to dock at Montauk Point. Whatever turn the plans take, it must be understood that the easternmost part of Long Island now stands ready to become the Liverpool of America.

And now the unsuspecting oyster is considered a personal proposition to Rhode Islanders who wish to increase the revenue of Little Rhody.

Montauk Steamship Terminal